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The California Star.

In proportion as the structure of a Government gives force to Public Opinion, it is essential that Public Opinion should be Enlightened.—*Washington.*

VOL. II. SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 4, 1848. NO. 9.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR,
A WEEKLY JOURNAL,
Devoted to the Liberties and Interests of the PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA.

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JASPER O'FARREL,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND LAND SURVEOR,
By appointment of COL. R. B MASON, Gov. of California. Office in *Portsmouth Square.*
San Francisco, July 17, 1847. [*1tf

L. W. HASTINGS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
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WILLIAM BEERE,
CABINET MAKER.
[ON CLAY STREET, REAR OF THE ADOBIE STORE]
SAN FRANCISCO.
January 22, 1848.

W. HENDRICK,
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
OFF IN CLAY ST., OPPOSITE THE PORTSMOUTH HOUSE.
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San Francisco, Jan. 1848. *1-tf

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WILL attend to any business of the kind entrusted to him, having for many years been in the employ of the British Government.
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WARD & SMITH,
September 4th, 1847 *1-tf

[From the N Y, Saturday Emporium,]

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE IN CHINA.

The arrival in our waters of a Chinese ship, or "Junk" as she is called, being the first seen in the country, created an unusual sensation, and elicited much more than ordinary remark at the hands of the press. Indeed, so incredulous were many of our people, and so often had they been humbugged by our own enterprising "Yankee blades," that great doubts were expressed as to whether the vessel had not emanated from the Mystic River, Conn. Not, in fact, until many of our respectable merchants, who had visited China, and seen the same kind of vessel floating in the waters there, had declared the real character of the thing, were these singular doubts dissipated from the minds of the people.

It is now unquestionably a settled fact, that the Junk lying in our waters is a Chinese vessel, and as such, in connection with some remarks upon the Naval Architecture of China, shall we regard her. By virtue of information imparted to us by a gentleman who has long resided in China, we learn that the crew of this Junk, about whom so much has been said, is composed of Tartars, of which class almost the entire maritime portion of China is composed.

The officers of a Junk are usually a Captain, so called, who is more properly a supercargo, as his business does not pertain to the sailing of the vessel, or the discipline of the crew. This duty belongs to the second in command, the Ho-chang, and though all orders emanate from him, the crew obey or not as suits them. In a Junk are illustrated the beauties of Fourier's system. Every Junk is a floating "Phalanx." The crew are all more or less interested in the cargo, a certain space being allotted to each man for his articles of trade, and it may easily be imagined that when an order is given out, the different groups of the "phalanx," the eating, the sleeping, the smoking, and the gambling, are inclined to "argue the point" before clapping on to the braces or halliards. Next to the Ho-chang, is the To chung, or helmsman, who has a small watch under his orders. A Comprador, to purchase provisions; two clerks, one to keep accounts, and the other to attend to the cargo put aboard; and a Heang kung or priest, who attends to the idols and all matters relating to the spiritual wants of "Josh," and the other officers. The crew which sometimes numbers a hundred men, are divided into classes; the tow-much or forecastle men, who have charge of the anchor, and the hoke or comrades who work the ship, trim the sails, &c. Heaving the anchor is no small job, as those who have seen a Chinese anchor may imagine. Having nothing which deserves the name of "windlass" the anchor is got on board by the unaided physical power of the crew. And it is indeed amusing to see fifty or sixty Chinamen tugging away at its huge cables of bamboo. Every pull is preceded by as loud a noise as their combined voices can make, and succeeded by a unanimous grunt.

Previous to the sailing of a Junk, the idol on board is taken to a neighboring temple, and the "sticks of fate" are, through the aid of the priests, consulted in regard to a lucky day for putting to sea. When sailing out of a river, boats of guilt paper are set afloat, as offerings. These are often picked up by persons sailing in the harbor of Amoy. Like offerings are also made in times of calm, and if wind does not soon succeed, the "queen goddess of the sea" is supposed to be in ill humor, and the sailors invoke the demons of air. They care not whether the wind is the gift of a good or an evil spirit, so that they get it. Offerings are frequently made to the compass. This is unlike ours in many respects, and is probably a fac-simile of those used by the Chinese in the tenth century.—Its under surface is round, but it is not hung upon plates within a box as is ours. Its face has several circles, one divided into four cardinal points, another into eight divisions, and a third into twenty-four. In sailing, the compass and a book of directions are the only guides—they have no charts whatever. In their book all headlands, islands, reefs, shoals, &c., are noted, and having been kept for centuries it is generally correct. Managing the rudder requires a good deal of what sailors would call "beef." Ten or a dozen men are often engaged at this work, and in rough weather their labors are assisted by tackles fastened to the sails of the vessel. In times of danger the sailors, who are usually a drunken, opium-smoking, and gambling set, lose all courage, and scenes of the greatest confusion ensue. Many lie about the decks, helpless from the effects of opium, or samshoo, while others are quarreling in regard to what is best to be done. In lying to, in a storm, they throw overboard to the windward, a very large and strong basket, which is kept straight in the water by weights attached to the lower side, and which is fast[illegible] cable to the bulwarks of the Junk. [illegible] a broad surface is exposed to the force of the waves, and the vessel is kept steady.

Junks are safe sea-boats. They are seen as far south as Manilla, and they frequently make voyages to Bombay. The China Sea is full of them, and a vessel which will outride one of its terrible typhoons, is safe any where on the water.

THE RUSSO AMERICAN COMPANY.—The Russian colonies in the north west of America, according to advices from St. Petersburg, in the German papers; having acquired a high degree of prosperity in consequence of their excellent administration; they have become principally important for Russia, with reference to furs and tea, because for several years it has become evident that the fur animals have begun to diminish in the north east of Siberia, through the incessant persecutions of which they are the object, or that they have retreated into the region of the north, almost inaccessible to man, and that on the other side, Russia is no longer in a condition to pay for the tea which she annually receives from China, with the furs of Siberia, which are becoming more rare, a deficit which can only be made good by the colonies before mentioned. The commercial movement of the Russo-American company, amounted, in 1845, to rather more than three millions of silver rubles—The commercial operations bore principally upon furs and tea. The company imported into Kiachta, 30,000 furs, which, with some other articles in request there, were exchanged against 6,150 chests of Chinese tea, the greater part of which was afterwards sold at Nishni-Novogorod, the chief market of Russia. The commodities necessary to the inhabitants of the colony were partly brought by land from Siberia, partly from Cornstadt, and from England, in the vessels of the Hudson's Bay Company. Down to 1845 the colonial company possessed a factory at Ochotsk, which was transferred in that year to Ajan, a more southerly point, and more favorably situated than Ochostk for commercial operations. From hence it is proposed to introduce agriculture amongst the nomadic tribes of the vicinity, and to establish commercial relations with the Tunguses, a race still entirely savage, spread over the frontiers of China, not far from Ajan. Some families of this nomadic race have been recently located near the Bay of Ajan and the shores of the river May; the the essays which they have made in the culture of wheat have succeeded at Ochotsk, which is situated more to the north, and in a more rigorous climate. If the company should come to establish commercial relations with the Tunguses in the new factory of Ajan, it may have important results for its commerce, for this people would open a fruitful source for the furs which abound in that part of Siberia, little visited still by the hunters. At the commencement of the last year, all the population of the Russo-American colonies, amounted to 7,783 souls, of which 560 only were of Russian origin. The company displayed a laudable zeal in the moral development of the colony, and in extending instruction. At New Archangel, capital of the colonies, there were two popular schools for the education of children of one and the other sex. These colonies have the most amicable relations with all their neighbors, even with the Koloches, the most powerful and savage tribe in these regions of North America. The fair held at new Archangel in April 1846, was visited by nearly 2,000 Koloches. With a view of extending its operations in those parts of America, the directors of the company had dispatched in February 1846, a first expedition to the Sandwich Islands, which was attended with complete success Returned to New Archangel on the 30th of April, it had yielded a profit to the company of more than 4,000 silver rubles, with the agreeable perspective of creating durable commercial relations with those islands.

ANOTHER LETTER.—General Taylor has addressed a letter to Gen. Peter Sken Smith at Philadelphia, in relation to his being a candidate of the Native American party. He refuses to be the candidate of any party. He says:

"Upon the points alluded to in those remarks, and to which members of the Native American party require assent from those whom they favor for the Presidency, I can only say with all candor, that if elected to that office it must be by the people at large, and without agency or pledge on my part in any particular. If I ever fill that high office, it must be untramelled with party obligations or interests of any kind, and under none but those which the Constitution and the high interests of the nation at large most seriously and solemnly demand.

[Our Extra of Wednesday last.]

[illegible] Interesting Particulars [illegible] From the United States and Europe—Important!!

Arrival of vessels Isabella and Sweden, with troops for California service.

Wednesday, 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

The Transport ship, Isabella arrived at Monterey on the 18th ultimo. She sailed from Philadelphia on the 19th of August, 1847, making the passage in six months, having touched at Rio de Janeiro and Valparaiso.

She is laden with Government Stores and munitions of war. She also brings Lieuts. Rosecl and Norris and 95 non-commissioned officers and privates, recruits for the New York Regiment of Volunteers. Capt. Turner of the same Regiment, came as far as Valparaiso. It is said that he tendered his resignation before sailing, and that its acceptance met him at that port.

The U. S Transport Sweden, arrived at Monterey on the 25th of February, She sailed from New York on the 21st of September, 1847, touching at Callao, from which port she made the passage to Monterey in 40 days. She brings Government stores and troops.—Having landed at Monterey 92 recruits for the New York Regiment, under the command of Lieut. Ketchum, she proceeded to this port for the purpose of landing her stores, where she arrived last evening at 7 o'clock. She brings a large mail from the United States, with dates up to November.

The brig Eveline had arrived at San Diego from Mazatlan, from whence an overland express reached Monterey bringing many private letters. This mail reached this place from Monterey by the Sweden, and we hasten to lay before our readers the important intelligence we have been enabled to gather.—With the kind permission of Capt. J. L. Folsom, together with the aid of Lieut. Edw. Gilbert, we make copious extracts from private letters which we give below.

Company D, N. Y. Volunteers, commanded by Capt. Naglee, with a portion of the new recruits—in all 114 men—are to sail from Monterey, immediately, for La Paz in the Isabella.

The remaining recruits are to go down in the Brig Lady Adams to join Col. Stevenson at Pueblo de los Angeles.

MAZATLAN.

The latest dates from Mazatlan are January 4, 1848. In a private letter we find the following account of the AFFAIRS in that vicinity, and also at La Paz and San Jose. The latest dates from La Paz are Dec. 10, 1847. Col. Burton and his command were in fine health and spirits after their late successful resistance of the two attacks made on them by the Californians.

SKIRMISH OF POLOS PRIETOS.

NOVEMBER 19, 1847.

A small party of sailors were sent out this morning, about 3 o'clock, under Lieuts. Stanly and Parrott, to accompany Lieut. Halleck in reconnoitring the position of the enemy. After marching several hours through thick chaparral and marshes, they reached the road to St. Sebastion, about day light, and surprised a body of some 30 or 40 Mexican horsemen. As soon as our party were discovered they fired upon the enemy, who fled in confusion, leaving behind them their beds, a quantity of corn, several lances, muskets and sabres, and about a dozen saddles. Having no cavalry we did not go in pursuit of them.

AFFAIR OF URIAS.

NOVEMBER 20, 1847.

A party of about 90 sailors was sent out this morning, at 10 o'clock, under Lieut. Selden, with Lieut. Halleck, to occupy the road to the village of Urias, (about 10 miles from Mazatlan,) while Lieut. Rowan, with another party of sailors, ascended the Estero in boats to cut off the enemy's retreat to the presidio. When within about a mile of Urias, the vanguard of Lieut. Selden's command encountered a party of the enemy concealed in the chaparral. They were driven out, and our forces advanced to within a short distance of Urias, and laid in ambush till day light. In the meantime the boats approached the town, and as soon as it was light opened their fire upon a party of the enemy, who had formed

on the beach. The land party at the same time left their ambush and poured in a rapid fire of grape and musketry upon a portion of the enemy who had concealed themselves in the houses and bushes. The Mexicans returned the fire with spirit for a few minutes, but soon fled, throwing away their arms and hiding themselves in the woods.

Our loss was 1 private killed, and 3 officers and 18 privates wounded—total 22. We do not know the force of the enemy [illegible] their loss. The force is estimated at about 200, and their loss must have been [illegible]. We saw 4 killed, and rumor says there [illegible] 18. Their wounded were taken to San Sebastian, and are said to be numerous. "El Sinoloense" says their number of wounded was only 9, but then the same paper makes our killed, 4 men and 1 officer, and our force 300. Wonderful to say, they confess that they were driven from the field.

AFFAIR OF HIGUERAS.

DECEMBER 13, 1847.

A party of 50 sailors under Lieuts. Lewis and Wise, about 3 o'clock this morning surprised a party of the enemy at Los Higueras, about 12 miles from Mazatlan. Six of the enemy were left dead on the field, and the remainder took to the bushes and effected their escape; leaving behind them their baggage, arms, saddles, and even their beds and clothing. Our party brought in with them 15 or 20 sabres, several saddles, a number of lances and muskets, 4 horses, and destroyed the remainder of the enemy's arms and ammunition. Not a single man of our party was injured.

DEFENCE OF LA PAZ.

NOVEMBER 16, 1847.

About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, a party of some 200 Mexicans and Californians, under Peyeda, made an attack on La Paz, which was garrisoned by a little over 100 N. Y. Volunteers under Lieut Col Burton. A few charges of grape from one of his field pieces soon drove them off. The attack was resumed about 10 A. M., and continued till 3 P. M.; when a party of the enemy succeeded in occupying some of the houses in the [illegible] part of the town. Col. Burton now opened upon them with both his pieces of artillery, and soon forced them to retreat in great confusion. Our loss was 1 killed and 2 wounded. The enemy's loss is reported to be 30 killed and as many wounded.

SECOND ATTACK ON LA PAZ.

NOVEMBER, 27, 1847

Peveda again attacked this place on the 27th, with near 400 Mexicans, Californians and Indians. The action lasted from 3 P. M. till 8. The enemy had a small piece of Artillery. They were again driven off with great loss and have not shown themselves since.

Col Burton, had but one man wounded.—The Mexicans are reported to have lost at least 30 killed in this attack. Their flag was captured by a sortie party from the barracks during the fight.

ATTACK ON SAN JOSE.

NOVEMBER 19, 1847.

A party of about 150 Mexicans and Californians, attacked the garrison of this place, which consisted of only about 20 or 25 sailors, under Lieut. Haywood. The assault on the barracks was several times renewed, and the enemy as often repulsed. The action was continued at intervals for about two days, when the enemy gave up the attempt, and retired from the town. The Mexican loss must have been severe, as they buried on the field 1 officer and 7 men. Our loss was only one severely wounded. Lieut. Haywood's force was so small that he was compelled to act entirely on the defensive. The enemy have not ventured to renew the attack.

DEFENCE OF GUYMAS.

NOVEMBER 17, 1847.

A large party of Mexicans having entered this town, a part of the crew of the Dale, landed and drove them out again, after a pretty smart action, in which 7 or 8 of the enemy were killed. Capt Selfridge, was very severely wounded in the foot. He was the only person on our side who was injured. The enemy was completely routed and has not returned.

I have not seen the official account of this affair, but gather the facts from a letter to an officer of the Congress.

In connection with this intelligence, we publish the following general order:—

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1. } Head Quarters, Mazatlan, November, 15, 1847

1. Capt. Lavallette, hereby assumes command as Civil and Military Governor of Mazatlan. Lieut. Halleck, as Lieut. Governor, will act as chief of staff.

2 Lieut. Green is appointed to the command of the Cuartel. He will be charged with the good order and police of the barracks, and the regulation and discipline of the troops. Lieut Zelin of the Marines will act as Adjutant of the post.

3. No person will be allowed to leave or enter the Town during the night, and those living beyond the Cuartel will keep themselves within the walls of their houses after dark, for any found outside will be liable to be fired upon. No person with arms will be permitted to leave or to enter the Town at any time.

4. Any Mexican officer within the outposts will immediately report himself at Head Quarters, and any one found in disguise within such limits will be treated as a Spy.

5. The Municipal authorities will be held responsible for the good order and quiet of the Town, and in case good order is not maintained by them, the Town will be fired upon, both by the shipping and the guns of the Cuartel.

6. Any person having in his possession arms, military munitions or other public property, or knowing where such property is concealed, will immediately report the facts at head quarters; and any one failing to comply with this order [illegible] subjected to military punishment.

7 Head Quarters will be established, for the present, in the building adjacent to the Cuartel

8. Lieut. Russell of the Marines will act as Military Sec'y. to the Governor.

By Order of the Governor.
H. W HALLECK.
Lt. Gov & Ch'f of Staff

CITY OF MEXICO.

Our advices from the city of Mexico are up to the 14th, of December 1847. We quote from various letters as follows:

Scott was receiving reinforcements and would soon detach a column to join Gen Taylor at San Louis Potosi. So it was rumored Taylor has done nothing since the Battle of Buena Vista. In the valley of Mexico Scott lost 74 regular officers in killed and wounded, and a large number of volunteers. His whole loss in the several battles about the City was 2,721 killed and wounded."

"Santa Anna had fled from the city of Mexico and had succeded in reaching Havana."

"Gen Wool has marched for Queretero with 4000 men. Another army is going to Ooxaca. It is thought the Americans will take Guadalajara and Tepic by the end of March, 1848, and that American troops will arrive at Mazatlan by way of Durango by that time"

The mission of Mr Trist has proved an entire failure, and he has returned to Washington

"The Mexican Congress is in session at Queretero. They find it extremely difficult to get a quorum for the transaction of business. They had sent a commission to Gen. Scott to treat for peace. His answer was, that they were *too late*. He had received orders not to make any treaty that they must now go to Washington if they wished to treat; that since Mr. Trist's failure the U. S. Government would not make any more advances towards peace.—Any proposals towards a treaty must come from Mexico, as the U S, were determined to carry on the war with vigor."

"Gen. Scott has received orders to occupy all the principal cities in Mexico. Troops were daily arriving at Vera Cruz and Tampico. On the 7th Dec Gen Patterson arrived at Mexico with 1000 men. Scott had then with him about 20,000 men, and it was supposed that by the end of December he would have 50,000 troops under his command"

"The Mexicans still cry out for war to the knife. It is supposed by a great many in the United States, that it will be necessary to take all Mexico before peace can be made. The war is said to be very popular in the U. States since Mr Trist's failure. The principal citizens of Mexico do not wish for peace, until the Mexican Army is entirely destroyed, that they may not be burthened with a large standing army hereafter. The military and civil officers of high standing of course do not wish for peace, for fear of losing their situations and emoluments."

MOVEMENTS OF THE SQUADRON.

The Dale is at Guymas, the Sloop Cyane at La Paz, and the Southampton at San Jose. The store ship Lexington is blockading at San Blas. The American merchant Bark Whiton has been converted into an armed cruiser by Com Shubrick, and under command of a Naval officer is blockading Mansenilla.

Commodore Jones and Capt, Geisiner, U. S. N. were at Valparaiso awaiting the arrival of the Ohio. Capt. Geisiner has been assigned to command of the Frigate Congress. As soon as he joins her she is to proceed to the East Indies, to look after the interests of American Commerce in that quarter.

Gen. Scott and Commodore Shubrick are in communication.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

A court martial had been ordered for the trial of Lieut. Col, Fremont, on charges preferred by Gen Kearny. The court was in session at Old Point, and its proceedings were daily published. They excited much interest. Gen. Brooke, and Cols. De Russey, Crane and Delafield are members of the court. Col. Benton is acting as counsel for his son-in-law, Col. Fremont.

New regiments from Kentucky are being raised. Nowhere has the war so many ardent supporters.

The Oregon Battalion of Volunteers, Col. Powell, was at Fort Leavenworth on the 22d October.

Gen Kearney left St. Louis for Washington on the 30th.

Col. Fremont declined a Public Dinner prepared him by his friends in St. Louis

"The latest letter," says the N. Y. Herald, "which has been received at the War Office, from General Taylor, is dated in August."

We extract from an article in the Herald upon the movements of Gen. Taylor, the following. Disputing his position as alleged by the Southern Whig press, it says.—

"For the information of those journals we can tell them that no blame can be attached to the administration in the premises. It was at Gen. Taylor's own suggestion to the war department that he has remained so long on the defensive; and when making it he informed the war department that in addition to the troops previously taken from him, he could spare two regiments, and have force sufficient left to enable him to act on the defensive with security."

"We would further remark that [illegible] understanding exists between the old hero a[illegible] the government at Washington, and that no movement of the latter, as far as he is concerned, is made without his consent being given, or indeed without his opinion being first obtained"

Gen. Taylor had received six months leave of absence, and had returned to the U. States. The opinion in favor of his election to the Presidency was becoming more and more general, and there is no doubt that he will go to Washington to preside over the destinies of the great Republic, almost by acclamation.

Commodore Stockton had reached the United States, and was in the city of Washington on the 12th of November, 1847.

The U. S. Frigate Savannah, hence, William Mervine, arrived in New York harbor Sept. 8th, having touched at Valparaiso and Rio de Janeiro, en route. Officers all well.

The U. S. Frigate Brandywine sailed for Rio de Janeiro in September, with Commodore Storer, who goes to command the Brazil station.

Commodore Stribling, is to be fleet Captain of the Pacific Squadron.

EUROPEAN ITEMS

Latest dates are, from London, Oct 27, from Paris, Oct. 29th. A line of new French steamers ply between France and the United States. An American steam ship, the Washington, was to sail on her first voyage for Paris, in September. We extract from late papers brief items of European news.

ENGLAND.—Judging by the Siecle, the panic in England continued. Among the further failures is Mr. W. Robinson, the governor of the bank of England. He was compromised by the grain speculators.

The Duchess of Kent, Queen Victoria's mother, has been visiting Hamburgh.

The London Gazette of 27th August, contains a treaty made between Great Britain and Tuscany.

Her Majesty is hunting in the Highlands of Scotland with Prince Albert and a lot of fine Lords and Ladies.

The long contemplated attempt to get off the Great Britain steamer come off on the 21st ult and proved a total failure, although aided by a government steamer of six hundred horse power.

Bennett, of the N. Y. Herald, is in Europe. He writes from London, Aug. 27, 1847.—

In English politics there is nothing new. The elections are over, and the result is as much doubt as ever. The Queen is in Scotland—the nobility every where—the people no where. The Pope, and the murder of the Duchess of Praslin occupy every tongue. For a wonder, the Pope has become singularly popular in this Protestant country—he is now the "observed of observers." A terrible *steamboat explosion has just taken* place on the river—80 persons blown up.

FRANCE.—The number of bankruptcies in Paris during the past year is 1,139.

On the night of the 18th August, the Duchess of *Praslin* was cruelly murdered in her *own* bed-room. She was the mother of nine children, and the Duke her husband, was charged with the awful deed.

At Paris, on the 29th, Count Alfred de Montesquieu, an officer of the Legion of Honor, brother of Count Anatole, peer of France, etc., was found dead in his bed-chamber; having been pierced to the heart with a dagger.

The latest accounts from Rome are of a warlike cast. The Papal troops were actually on their march to the frontier, and a high feeling of enthusiasm pervaded all ranks of the people. Positive aid was expected from England; but the Paris journals say, with bitterness, not from France.

The Pope is represented as equally firm and tranquil—fully prepared for whatever his enemies may undertake.

The German journals speak of a project of an exchange of territory between Hanover, Oldenburg, and Denmark, which is rendered desirable for the establishment of a railway from Lubeck to Hamburg.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURD'Y MARCH [illegible] 1848.

☞ *The "California Star" EXPRESS (60 days to Independence, Mo., will leave this place on the 1st of April, and New Helvetia on the 15th. Postage on letters 50, on papers 12 1-2 cents.*

SCRIBBLERS.—The number of scribblers upon California, which this war has given rise and encouragement to, is altogether astonishing, exceeding any pre-formed expectations of ours, for we DID surmise a concentration of prodigious zeal, and important assistance in representing California. Our files from the East, received of late, are prolific in correspondence, from the Snowy Sierra of the North, to the sun-burned barrens of Southern California; and many of these productions just about as distant from what is fair and honorable, in the representation of their respective localities. We say it again, we were not prepared to operate with such a host of co laborers. We observed in a N Y. City paper, a letter purporting to have been prepared here, which, among other things, states that San Francisco has no soil that can be cultivated. When we look upon the blooming gardens all about us, and the untilled and fertile lands of surpassing richness, we are inclined to believe the *sand* from the neighboring hills in some rough wind must have sadly affected the writer's vision. Why, the Table of one of our hotels has been supplied abundantly throughout the seasons with vegetables fresh from the garden of its proprietor in this place. All this is produced the year about—cabbages, onions, beats, radishes, and all such "sarse." This is sufficiently contradictory of so false a statement as the one alluded to, and we dismiss the matter, and disown henceforth the scribblers of the Eastern press on California, whose sins are too great to be forgiven, and whose enormities in either extreme are *productive of nothing good.*

AT HOME.—*The Sterling*, hence, arrived in Boston in July last. The N Y. Herald publishes copiously from files of the Star received by her, not omitting, even, its advertising columns.

By overland express, our papers of July dates are in hand.

Quite enough has already been said by the presses, and by the citizens generally, in reference to the insecurity of our people under the present disorganized state of society, to show conclusively that a "civil organization" is much needed. If, however, sufficient has not been presented, an occurrence within the week, which we shall briefly report, we are certain, will silence all objectors for the future.

In an establishment where "grog" is retailed, two individuals drank freely, quarelled highly, and, of course, fought violently. The result of this casual meeting and angry difference was, one of them received a severe knife stab in the chest, pressing hard upon the pericardium, though not puncturing the heart. The other was arrested by a posse of citizens and conveyed before the Magistrate, when a strikingly novel scene ensued. The examination over, the court hinted the proximity of a calaboose.

Prisoner. (to the judge) "This is a bailable case, sir, and you can't put me thar!"

Magistrate. "*It is not a bailable case*, sir, and—

Pris. (Interrupting) "I know it's a bailable case. I am something of a lawyer, if I am dressed in buckskin! You can't put me in the calaboose, sir, by G—d."

Mag. "Stop, sir, stop, you will have to go to prison if—"

Pris. "I go to prison? No sir! And you can't put me thar!"

Mag "Yes sir. We'll see!"

Pris "We'll see! And if you go to put me in that thar calaboose you can't live in this place by G—d! Yes sir! I know you, d—you, you are a d——d rascal, and you—"

Mag. "Be silent sir! Will you hear me?

Pris. (in high fever) "Yes sir! G—d d—you! I'll *hear* you. You are no gentleman. You can't put me in that prison. You are a d——d villian. Don't you *dare* to put me in that prison. I never was in a prison yet; if you put me thar, and if you want to *live*, you had better leave this place!" &c. &c.,

—siempre en su casa, para ... ner sintoma de desazon ... que una doce ... which ... dad.
... ero 22, 1848.

...rt finally enjoined silence, the Sur... having entered during this vaporous dis... whose report was now received, and the ...risoner, in custody of the constable, dismissed to search after and identify witnesses.

The court now decided that the offender should be CONFINED in a room near by, and guarded. Several members of the Common Council, together with a number of citizens here interfered, and the prisoner was finally lodged in the calaboose.

This man, upon examination, declared himself to be a LAWYER, and it does certainly appear that a *better* lawyer he has proved himself than Mr. Alcalde, if we are to judge from the views of each in this case. The Magistrate would thrust a man into prison upon the grounds of his having committed murder—This man objects, and insists it a bailable case. The prisoner was right, it was not a case of murder, and it was a "bailable case." Stabbing a man in a street fight is this learned Magistrate's definition of murder. Perhaps it did not occur to his honor that malice aforethought was necessary to constitute the crime of murder, and that no one was KILLED in the affray. But why was the court room the scene of outrage and violent discussion?—Whether bailable this case or not, the prisoner should have been thrust straightway into the calaboose for his unparalleled contempt of court.

As for the wounded man, his injury is a fearful one, and he is not expected to live.

HO! FOR MAZATLAN.—The requisition has gone hastily forth, by land and sea. The war call will be sounded to the patriots of the North, has already been sounded in the chivalrous South, and may even arouse the Salt Lake settlement to arms before the slow waking enthusiasm of Northern California can responsive be

Mr. Hastings publishes his movements, in his new official capacity, in our paper of today. He leaves this place to arouse the great Sacramento valley—to raise recruits for the occupation of the Southern ports of the coast already ours, but defenceless to be should the combined labors of the officers engaged in recruiting duty prove ineffectual. We strongly hope for their signal success and have but little doubt such will attend them California will turn her full quota of the bravest of men, into the field, and "Captain Hastings" will be just the man, in our opinion, to 'drum 'em up.' and thereby show to the world that the bear hunters are never backward.

The Government Transport Bark Anita, Passed Midshipman S. E. Woodworth, commanding sailed on Thursday last, for Oregon. Maj. Hardie with her to test the patriotism of the people in that quarter.

SANTA ANA.—We quote from two letters as follows, relative to this celebrated Mexican General.

"It is not known generally where Santa Anna is; some say at Ooxaca, others that he will be soon at the Blas, to take command of the army, that they say they are raising in Guadalajara. It is said that Jalisco and other states have pronounced in favor of making Santa Anna dictator. Others again wish to *hang him.*"

"Gen. Santa Anna, after his defeat at the city of Mexico, had succeeded in reaching Havana."

This last paragraph we opine is the correct one; but it does not appear whether he had a *passport* for his return or not. It is difficult to conceive how he could have escaped the vigilance of the American cruisers in the Gulf, unless he had a second pass from the White House.

"BORN TO BE USEFUL."—The Californian has invented a new and effective method of concealing the most glaring falsehoods and perversions, which it was zealously communicating to its readers, and respectfully dedicating to ourself, last publication day. This curious instance of tact extraordinary cannot be equalled, but in an attempt to *hide* the real name of its editor.

Our "galleys" are groaning with the weight of lengthy articles, extracts, and correspondence; and "copy" in its superabundance, is lost, found, and lost again. Correspondents must have patience until this press of home news is diminished.

It is said that 100 men of the 2d Infantry, sailed for California in October.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.—Two of the crack quarter nags of the Upper country, make a dash on Monday next, at the Mission course, $100 a side. [*Com.*

☞ In compliance with the orders of Governor Mason, the undersigned will visit all the principal towns and settlements, in the Northern Department of California, for the purpose of conferring with the people in reference to the necessity of raising a Battalion of Volunteers in California, for the service in the South; and for the purpose of enlisting those of our *patriotic citizens, who feel a desire and determination* to sustain the *American Flag* wherever raised.

For the above purpose, he will be, and remain at New Helvetia, from the 17th to the 23d instant; at Suisun and Montezuma, from the 25th to the 28th, at Sonoma, from the 31st inst to the 5th of April, at Benicia, from the 6th to the 8th, at the Pueblo San Jose, from the 10th to the 14th; and at San Francisco, from the 16th to the 20th of April.

While at the above places he will be prepared to give, all those who desire to enlist, all necessary information, relative to the terms of their enrolment, pay, &c &c

All those who may have been enlisted prior to the 20th day of April, will repair to San Francisco on or before that day, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of being mustered into the service of the United States.

Persons at, and in the vicinity of San Francisco, wishing to enlist, will apply to G H. Johnson, in San Francisco, for that purpose, at any time prior to the 20th of April, when all will be mustered into the service as above stated.

L. W. HASTINGS,

March 4, 1848.

TOWN COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 1, 1848

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Parker, that a committee be appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasurer. Carried. Committee, Messrs. Parker and Jones.

Moved by Mr Howard, that the Public Printing of the Town be given to the proprietors of the California Star, for the remaining term of the Council, at 62 1-2 cents per square, on condition that they withdraw their second Bill for the same, Ayes Messrs. Howard, Leidesdorff, Parker, and Jones Nay, Mr Clark

The Bills of Messrs. Leidesdorff and Hyde were approved

The Council then adjourned

Teacher Wanted.

THE School Commissioners give notice that they will receive applications from those who may desire to take charge of the School in this place until the 11th inst.

None but those of sober and moral habits need apply

As it is desirable to obtain for the School a good reputation, the Commissioners will be as thorough as possible in their examination.

By order of the Board

C. L ROSS, Sec'y.

San Francisco, March 1, 1848 9-1

PASSENGERS.

In the Anita, from Monterey, C C. Toler and two daughters, Mrs. Griffith and son, E L. Stetson, J. C. Lowe.

In the Sweden, from U. S., Mr Taylor

In the Barnstable, from San Pedro, Henry Mellus, Esq, F H. Teschemaker

MARINE JOURNAL
PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVED,

Feb 27—U S Transport Anita, Woodworth, from Monterey.

Feb. 29—U. S. Transport, Sweden, Nott, from United States, 159 days.

March 1—Ship Barnstable, Hall, from San Pedro.

SAILED.

March 2—Bark Anita, Woodworth, on U. S. service, for Oregon.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Barnstable, Hall, spoke Brig Eveline, off Monterey harbor, bound in. Reports cargo of Brig Elizabeth, ashore at Santa Barbara, saved.

For Monterey and Santa Cruz.

THE fast sailing Brig HENRY will sail from this place, for the above Ports about the 1st of April For freight or passage, apply to C. L ROSS,

San Francisco, Feb 20, 1848. 8-tf

California Saddles.

A Consignment of superior California Saddles, for sale at the New York Store, by

9-tf C. L. ROSS.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of PRUDON & HAAN, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be conducted by the undersigned.

VICTOR PRUDON.

Sonoma, Feb 14, 1848. 8-tf

LA Compania conocida bajo los nombre Sr Prudon y Haan, se ha disuelto por mutua consentimiento de los dos socios, quedando solo con la negocion el infrascripto

Sonoma, Febrero 14, 1848. 8-tf

SALT MACKEREL, Fresh Butter, Eggs, Dried Pears, and New Cheese, at

C. L. ROSS'

9-tf New York Store.

Noticia.

EL infrascrito habiendo sido nombrada *Agrimensor* del distrito del sur—por su Excelencia el Gobernador—*ofrece sus servicios* a los Rancheros y hacienderos de este parte de los, Californias

JAMES D. HUTTON.

PUEBLO DE LOS ANGELES, Dec. 27, 1845. 4-tf.

I. O. OF O. F.

THE I. O. of O. F. will hold their regular meetings every Tuesday evening at the Portsmouth House. Prethren from abroad visiting the place, are respectfully invited to unite with them.

N. G. } C. L. No I.
V. G }

35 POUNDS CAMPHOR, just received and for sale by DR. J TOWNSEND.

San Francisco, Feb. 12, 1848. 6-3

GREEN BAIZE, a very nice article for Table Cloths, at the New York Store.

9-tf

JUST RECEIVED at the New Store, from the Eagle direct from China, a large lot of Fresh Teas, consisting of

Fine Hyson,
" Young Hyson,
Superfine " "
and Gunpowder Imperial Green Teas,
Superior Oolong Black ditto
Also Sugar and Rice,—very low for cash.

9-tf

Flannels.

DOUBLE width English Flannels, assorted colors, at 75 cents per yard. Liberal discounts to wholesale purchasers At the New York Store.

9-tf

L. W. HASTINGS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

WILL now devote his entire attention to his profession, he will attend to the collection of debts, and to all other business connected with his profession, in any portion of the Territory; he will also attend to the collection of foreign debts, either in the Sandwich Islands, Oregon, or any portion of the United States, and to the collection of debts and the remission of money due to foreign creditors.

All professional business intrusted to his care will receive his prompt and assiduous attention

Office in San Francisco, Upper California, *1-tf

Cabinet Manufactory.

THE Subscriber would respectfully notify the citizens of San Francisco that he has opened a shop for the manufacture of Cabinet Furniture, of superior quality, on Clay Street in rear of the Adobie Store, where he will execute all orders for any piece of work in his line, with neatness and despatch, viz; Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Secretaries, Writing Desks, Sideboards, &c. &c

WM. BEERE

San Francisco, Feb 5, 1848 5-tf

Ferry at Montezuma.

AN excellent Ferry Boat is now in full operation at Montezuma, sufficiently large to cross twenty head of horses or horned cattle Persons crossing at Montezuma will find an excellent wagon road from that place to the Pueblo de San Jose, Monterey, Suisun, Sonoma, New Helvetia, and all the Sacramento Valley

Distance from Montezuma to Suisun, 15 miles, to Napa, 30 miles, to Sonoma, 40 miles, to Knight's and Gordon's settlement, 30 miles to New Helvetia, 35 miles, to the Pueblo de San Jose, 50 miles, and to Monterey, 150 miles

*RATES OF FERRIAGE.

For crossing each head of horses,	50	cts
" " " " horned cattle,	50	"
" " " footman,	50	"
" " " wagon,	$3,00	"

J. LAIRD, Proprietor

Feb 18, 1848. 7-tf.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between James B McClurg, Alexander G. Abell, and Henry Chever, under the firm of J. B. McCLURG & Co, expires by limitation on the 2d day of February, 1848

The outstanding business of the Firm will be settled by Alexander G. Abell, who is duly empowered for that purpose, and all persons indebted to them are requested to settle their accounts with him, without delay.

J. B. McCLURG, & Co.

Los Angeles, Jan 8, 1848. 4-tf

Aviso.

LA socieda conocida, bajo la firma de J. B. McClurg y Co. se concluye al 2 de Febreo, de 1848. Los interesados se presentarn a Don Alexandro G. Abell, quien este autorizado ajunta todos los asentos pendentes dedicha firma

J. B. McCLURG, & Co.

Los Angeles y 8 de Enero de 1848 4-tf.

PORTSMOUTH HOUSE HOTEL
San Francisco, Alta California.

THIS Establishment having been, during the past summer, thoroughly repaired, enlarged, and newly fitted up, the undersigned, proprietor, is prepared to accommodate permanent boarders and transient persons, in a style not inferior to any Hotel in the country. Returning his thanks to the public for their past patronage, the subscriber solicits a continuance of their favor The Table will continue to be as good as can be found in the country, and the charges will be moderate.*

E P. JONES.

San Francisco, Jan. 22, 1848. *1-tf

ASTOR HOUSE.
Monterey, Alta California.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully notify the Travelling Public that this House has been thoroughly refitted for the reception of visitors. The TABLE will be furnished with the best the market affords—wild game during the season. The BAR will be supplied with the choicest wines and liquors, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of their *guests.*

N. B. Horses fed on bran or grain and properly cared for.

TADER & HOYT.

Monterey, Nov. 14, 1847. *1-tf.

SANTA CLARA HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return thanks to his friends, and the public, for past patronage, and would respectfully inform them that he is now prepared to entertain Travellers, having a good Stable, Caral, Horse feed, &c. His Table will be furnished with the best the Market will afford Rooms and bedding comfortable, and the Bar will be furnished with the best Wines and Liquors

GEO. W. BELLAMY.

Santa Clara, Feb. 5, 1848 5-4-cow

Pasturage.

THE Subscriber will receive at his Rancho, situated three miles from Mission San Francisco de Dolores, horses or cattle to pasture throughout the year Grazing good at all seasons. Terms reasonable. Animals received upon the grounds, and there retained until demanded. No risk to be assumed by the grazier.

ROB'T. T. RIDLEY.

San Francisco, Dec. 17th, 1847. 50-tf

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to, or having claims against the estate of James Johnson deceased, to pay such debts, and present such claims to the undersigned, on or before the first day of February next, A D. 1848, for settlement

CARMEN GUIRARDO, Adm'x.

Oct. 19, 1847. *1-tf.

MELLUS & HOWARD,

HAVING JUST RECEIVED a large variety of Merchandise, offer for sale

Blue Prints, Fancy do, Mourning do, Woolen long and half Hose, Cotton do. do., Velveteens, Cassimeres dark and fancy, Blue Cloth, a variety of best Pant Stuffs, blue and brown Drills, white and brown Cotton, Linen col'd. and Cotton col'd. Thread, white Thread, white and col'd Shirts, Flannel do, white, red and blue Flannel, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Rebozos, Merino and Cotton Shawls, Book Muslin, black and Coffee col'd Satin, Fur and Guayaquil Hats, Spanish Cards, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Nails, Axes, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, Bright Varnish, Paint and Tar Brushes, Sugar, black and green Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Raisins, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Aguadiente, Wines, (California and Claret,) Crockery Ware, Flour, Barley, Wheat, Corn, manufactured and leaf Tobacco, Blank Books, Letter Paper, American Soap, Friction Matches, Anns Seed, Sauce Pans, Shoes, with a large variety of other articles, which they offer on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or Produce, received in any part of the Bay,

San Francisco, Jan. 22, 1848. *1-tf

W. H. DAVIS,

HAS JUST RECEIVED by recent arrivals from the United States and Sandwich Islands, the following assortment of Goods, viz'

China Chests and Trunks, Coffee, Sugar, Chocolate, Nails, Boots and Shoes, Ladies Shoes, Butcher Knives, Spool Thread, white and striped Shirts, Tobacco Axes, Raisins, Hats and Caps, Manilla Cigars, Hemp Rope, Sole Leather, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, fancy and dark Prints, Ladies fine Shoes, Tobacco, Rim Locks, Chest Locks, Shoe Thread, Crackers, pit saw Files, Axe Helves, Coffee and Tin Pots, Tin Pans, Tea Kettles, Nurse and Japan Lamps, Table Salt, Clay Pipes, Ink, Brass Kettles, Red Flannel, Spring Balances, Needles, Cloth Caps, Twine, Nutmegs, Carolina Hoes, Pen Knives, Cotton Socks, Molasses, Brass Lamps, Macaroni, Door Locks, Alpaca, Corks, &c. &c

All of which he offers for sale, cheap for Cash.

San Francisco, Feb 10, 1848. 6-tf.

ROBERT A. PARKER,

HAS JUST RECEIVED from the United States and Sandwich Islands, an extensive assortment of

Fine Cassimeres; Broad Cloths, Merino Shawls; Reboses; Wool and Cotton Hose, and half Hose; Italia Cravats; Merinos, blue and brown Drills; blue and second Mourning Prints; a variety of Flannels; Velvets; white and colored Shirts; Thread; Wicking, Corn Brooms; Clothes Brooms; Cheshire Cheese; Preserved Meats and Vegetables; Confectionaries; Spices; Pepper; table and coarse Salt; Carpenters' Tools; Nails; Axes; Hatchets; Raisins; Almonds; Rice, Tobacco; Coffee, Sugar; Tea; Anns; Madeira and other Wines; Cognac Brandy; Aguadiente; &c. &c.

For sale AT THE ADOBIE STORE for Cash or Hides

San Francisco, Jan 8, 1848 *1-tf

McDONALD & BUCHANAN,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

(*Auction Mart, N. E. Corner of Portsmouth Square,*)

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public that they have formed a Co-partnership, for the purpose of prosecuting a General Auction and Commission Business, in all its various branches

Auction Sales attended to in all parts of the District.

ALSO, a well selected Assortment of Goods always on hand, to be sold Wholesale or Retail for Cash.

Regular monthly Sales, at Public Auction, will take place on the 22d day of each month, at the above stand, where every variety, and description of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, also Real Estate, Horses, Mules, Cattle, &c. &c, will be sold on Commission.

San Francisco, Jan 8, 1848. *1-tf

W. H. DAVIS,

OFFERS for sale

15 Tins Copal Varnish,
1 1-2 Pipe Cognac Brandy, best brand, Otard, Dupey, & Co. vintage of '15
90 Red Bandanas,
1 case Cotton Flannel,
1-2 " Wool "
Wool Pants and Shirts.

ALSO—Three Houses to sell or let.

February 25, 1848 8-tf.

Bee Hive.

MESSRS. DICKSON & HAAN beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed from their late premises adjoining Captain Leidesdorff's, to the more commodious and convenient Stores, adjoining Mr. Ellis', and immediately opposite the lumber yard of Mr. C. L. Ross. The proprietors of the above Establishment have made arrangements to be supplied with British, American, and China Manufactured Goods, which will be sold at a mere nominal advance upon the manufacture prices.

Country buyers would do well to visit this establishment before making their purchases, it being their determination, and they feel fully convinced that they can, defy competition,

San Francisco, Jan 26, 1848. 4-tf

Imports from China.

ELEGANT Embroidered Crape Shawls, of heavy weight and superior needle work, of the style diagonal, each in a carton; a few scarlet Bandas of superior quality; Pongee Hdkfs colored borders; Embroidered Grass-cloth Hdkfs. each pair in a carton; Silk Cords and Tassels, Embroidered Velvet Slippers; Vermilion & Rouge, adapted to the Indian trade, barb; Lacquered ware, a variety; Vases of large size and elegance; Gunpowder; Tea, with several other articles of Chinese manufacture, per "Eagle," from Canton direct. For sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE

San Francisco, Feb. 18, 1848. 7-tf

C. C. SMITH, & Co.,
NEW HELVETIA.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and offer for sale, a New and General Assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, for which they will receive in exchange Wheat, Corn, Rye, Barley, Oats, Horses and Mules, Beaver and Otter Skins, Pork, Butter and Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Hides, &c. &c.

New Helvetia, Jan. 8, 1848. *1-tf

No more Rheumatism!

Warm Spring Annenthal,

(ONE MILE FROM SONOMA.)

THE subscriber has recently fitted up the above MEDICAL SPRING for the reception of patients, who from the character of their complaints require the Warm Bath.

This Spring has been inspected by medical gentlemen, and recommended for its great medicinal qualities, and has also been proven by a number of persons afflicted with rheumatism, ulcers, and various diseases of the skin. For particulars and terms apply to ANDREW HOEPPENER

Sonoma Dec., 18th, 1847. 50 3m

THE BITERS BIT.

Some days ago a story went the rounds touching a man, who, having presented himself in his shirt sleves at the American museum, New York, received the loan of a coat from Mr. Barnum, and after viewing the curiosities, sloped with the garment, thus obtaining a sight of the elephant and a splendid swallow tail for twenty five cents. This reminds us of an affair that occurred in 1840, on board the old Columbus, when she lay at Charlestown Navy Yard. One day, a long green Vermonter straggled on board the frigate, and examined every thing on deck with curious eyes. The officer of the watch, from his bearing and neatness of his uniform, attracted the Yankee's notice.

"Got a pretty good place here—hey?" he inquired.

The officer assented.

"What wages do you get?"

"One hundred and twenty-five dollars a month sir."

"One hundred and twenty-five dollars! All tew yourself! Shoh!"

"Fact, sir."

"Well, I wonder if I couldn't get something to do here, myself?"

"Oh yes, you'd make a pretty good midshipman."

"Wall, what's midshipman's wages for a green hand?"

"Forty dollars a month, only."

"Only forty dollars! Jerusalem! why, I was goin' to hire for ten. But where can I be made midshipman on?—say quick!"

"Down below, sir, in the steerage. As soon as I'm relieved I'll see to it."

Down went the quizzer and the quizzed. A bevy of young midshipmen required no prompting to perpetrate a piece of mischief. A spurious warrant was soon made out, and the green horn, equipped in a splendid uniform, including an elegant chapeau and costly sword by a joint contribution of the mess. Thus furnished, he was directed to present himself to Commodore S, in the cabin, and report ready for duty. He was told that the Commodore might be pretty gruff—"it was a way he had"—but not to mind it. The steerage being full, the new midshipman was to demand quarters in the Commodore's cabin; in fact he was ordered to take possession of a certain state room. The Commodore's black looks and angry words were to be regarded as nothing—he had no right to use either. Thus "posted up," the victim presented himself to the Commodore with—

"Old hoss—how are you?"

S. stared—he had come across a *rara avis*.

"Take a seat, sir".

"I'kin help myself, old feller—I gineally do"—was the reply of the Vermonter, as he flung himself into one seat and crossed his legs upon another.

"You are one of the new midshipmen, I suppose?" remarked the Commodore, who, from the first, suspected something.

"I ain't nothin' else."

"Shall I trouble you for your warrant?"

"Catch hold, old boy."

The Commodore looked at the document and then at his visitor.

"Who gave you this?"

"The fellers down stairs; and I'm ready for duty."

"That's enough. Now you can go."

"Not as you knows on, Squire. The cellar's chock full—and I ain't agoin' out of this 'ere in a hurry—I tell you now—Oh! you needn't rate up old fellur. I see what's the matter—you're a leetle cracked up here!"—and the brilliant youth touched his forehead with his fore-finger. "I am a going into this here chamber to take a right good snooze—boots and all, by gravy!"

As he was proceeding to execute this menace, the Commodore took him by the arm and led him to the gangway. Pointing to the sentinel, he remarked mildly—"You see that man with a musket,—now if you don't clear out directly, and leave the ship and yard, never to show your face again, I'll order him to shoot you!"

The Yankee broke; and in two seconds his blue coat-tail was seen floating in his rear, as he dashed out of the yard with the speed of a flying jackass.

In a minute afterwards, half a dozen terrified midshipmen rushed on deck, and asked for liberty to go on shore.

"Young gentlemen," said the Commodore, "I can grant no liberty to day."

Six young jokers returned to their messroom as melancholy as mutes at an alderman's funeral. They never saw or heard any thing of the Yankee afterward—nor the uniform either.—(Boston Times.

A WONDERFUL SIGHT.—A jolly Jack tar having strayed into a menagerie, to have a look at the wild beasts, was much struck with the sight of a lion and a tiger in the same den. "Why, Jack," said he, to a messmate, who was chewing a quid in amazement, "I shouldn't wonder if next year they were to carry about a marine and a sailor living peaceably together!" "Ay," said his married companion, "or a man and wife!"

Beautiful is the dying of the sun, when the last song of the birds fades into the lap of silence; when the islands of the clouds are bathed in light, and the first star springs up over the grave of day.

Dr. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

INTRODUCED BY HIM INTO THE U. S. IN 1835.

"Science should contribute to the Comfort, Health, and Happiness of mankind."

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
AT THE STORE OF

C. L. ROSS,

SAN FRANCISCO, *UPPER CALIFORNIA*

ON The 18th of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known in the UNITED States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public near a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as on trial they were found what they professed, it was soon displaced by the greatest confidence. They have secured this character, too, under very adverse circumstances, having to contend with the base slanders promulgated by those interested in keeping mankind in a state of error as regards to the functions of their bodies. Dr Brandreth would here impress on his friends, and the public generally, that however different may be the action of the Pills at different times, that such different action arises not from any alteration in the Pills, but from the state of the body, they should therefore be persevered with until the action is uniform; for they are an effectual assistant of nature, having the same kind of action on the human body, that storms and hurricanes have upon the air, or that the tides have upon the ocean;—they purify. What so judicious as the copying of Nature! We see, when she wishes to become purified, that she puts herself in commotion, which has the purifying effect And so we, to induce purity in our bodies, bring about a natural commotion by artificial means, and experience has taught those who have adopted this course, and who for this purpose have used these Pills, that they were in the right, because the result has been sound health, or in other words every organ has become restored to a state of purity consistent with its functions; and although there are many whose bodies are in such a state of debility and suffering, and in whom there is such a pre-disposition for decay, that all which can reasonably be expected is temporary relief; nevertheless, many persons who have commenced with them under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine have proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Head Ache and a sense of fullness in the back part of the Head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhus, Yellow, and common Fevers of all kinds. Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflamation, Sore Eyes, Fits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Quinsey, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, Dysentery, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, King's Evil, Scrofula, Erysipelas, or Saint Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers, some of thirty years' standing, Cancers, Tumors, Swelled Feet and Legs, Piles, Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

Although Dr B has enumerated by name the above diseases, he is nevertheless of opinion with his grandfather, the late celebrated Dr Wm. Brandreth, that "As there is only one principle of life, so there is only ONE principle of DISEASE," which is an impurity of the Blood, which by impeding the circulation, brings on inflamation, and consequent derangement in the organ, or part where such impurity of the blood settles; and that it is the different appearances which this inflamation or derangement put on, that have caused medical men to designate such appearances by various names, but which are in fact, only the same disease, with more or less virulence. Dr. Wm. Brandreth was so fully convinced of the truth of the above simple theory, that he spent thirty years in experiment and laborious research into the medicinal properties of the numerous plants composing the Vegetable Kingdom; his object being to compose a medicine which should at once purify, and remove by its purgative powers all bad humors from the blood by the stomach and bowels, for by continuing the use of such a medicine, such humors are sure to be carried off, and the blood necessarily assumes a state of purity; and whoever takes these Pills, and perseveres with them, will be satisfied that this object is fully attained. It is now an absolute and known fact, every disease, whether it be in the head or feet, in the brain or meanest member; whether it be an outward ulcer, or an inward abcess, are all, though arising from many causes, reducible to this one grand effect, namely, impurity of blood.

In many cases where the dreadful ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where to all appearance no human means could save life, have patients by the use of these Pills, been restored to good health; the devouring disease having been completely eradicated.

In consequence of the pleasantness of their operation, they are universally used in every section of this wide extended country where they are made known, and are fast superseding every other preparation of professed similar import. Upwards of fourteen thousand cases have been certified as cured solely from their use since the introduction of them into the United States, thus establishing the fact beyond all doubt, that the Brandreth Pills cure the (apparently) most opposite diseases by the one simple act of continually evacuating the bowels with them, until the disease gives way; therefore, whatever may be said of the THEORY, the UTILITY of the PRACTICE is now BEYOND all DOUBT.

As Brandreth's Pills cure Scurvy, Costiveness and its consequences, sea-faring men, and all travellers to foreign regions, should not be without, in order to resort to them on every occasion of illness. No medicine chest is required where they are.

N. B. Time or climate affects them not, provided they are kept dry. Southern gentlemen will find this medicine one that will insure health to the people on their estates

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

In giving directions for the taking a Universal Medicine, much must always depend on those using it, suiting the dose to their own feelings and convenience, remembering the more violent the disease, the larger the dose of Pills requires to be, and that no quantity will do harm, nor any length of time using them will ever cause injury to the bowels or system: eighty-four years have fully proved the truth of this Though six or eight Pills are generally sufficient for the purpose of purgation, yet 66 have been taken in twenty-four hours by a female in N York, and no doubt the quantity saved her life As to the time they are required to be taken before benefit is experienced will in all cases depend on the kind of disease and how long it has affected the Constitution.—IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED THAT IT IS THE EVACUATIONS, (which means the purgative effects on the bowels) IN ALL CASES, WHICH CURE THE DISEASE.—People of very weakly constitutions often require stronger doses than more healthy persons. Health and sickness being a struggle of two principles, or humors within us; the one good and supporter of life, the other bad, and destroyer of it. These Pills assist nature to aid the good in throwing off the bad—It is evident that the more the one predominates over the good, the more assistance the good requires This is proved by the fact that in almost all violent diseases the patient requires large doses and they often have very little effect; but that only proves the great necessity there is for perseverance until powerful purging takes place No one will doubt the truth of this who will once fully try it Let this most important truth be deeply impressed on every mind. That all pain or weakness is owing to morbid, stagnant, and corrupt humors, which impede the circulation of the blood, and that these pills if persevered in, will remove all such humors by the stomach and bowels, which may be justly termed the sewer of the human body. Yet how different is their action on those who have hot acrid bile! Two or three pills will probably have very considerable action on such, in which case let them be persevered with until the action is uniform and good health is restored. Do not, however, fail to have recourse to them in any case of illness, even after you have been restored by them, for be assured, that if you require medicine, nothing will answer better, or sooner cure you The human body is often subject to derangement, but purgation with this medicine will sooner restore health than any other means. DR BRANDRETH solemnly assures every one who reads this, that it is his opinion, and that opinion is founded on experience, that this medicine will not only cure every disease, so called, although it is a demonstrable fact that there is only one disease, but will restore the human body to the primitive state of health enjoyed by the patriarchs of old, and life, by a continued care to keep the body in health with them, may be prolonged much beyond what it is now—for, remember, it is CORRUPTION that destroys life, and these pills remove corruption. Natural death can never take place until the principle of life is worn out, and this would seldom be in the most weakly, until 50 or 60 years of age, were we always careful to purge on the commencement of sickness

When a course of these pills is gone through with, for many days in succession, there may be unpleasant feelings, sometime griping pains in the bowels, flying pains all over the body, more especially in the stomach, and lowness of spirits These feelings need create no alarm, they are ALL THE NATURAL FORERUNNER OF HEALTH Sometimes it is advisable in old chronic cases, to increase from two or three pills up to twelve or fourteen, or more, according to the urgency of the symptoms; at first you go as high as six, and down to two or three, then up to eight or nine, and down to three or four, then up to ten or twelve, and down to four or five; then up to fourteen or sixteen, and gradually down again. Sometimes, if you feel fatigued, take two at night and two in the morning, and leave off the Pills for three or four days, when you can commence again.

The word COURSE is mentioned, which may be defined by the above, and the length of it in all cases depends on the symptoms, as you are never to expect health, unless the body is freed from all vitiated humors, it matters not whether they be hot or acrid, or stagnant and corrupt, for the Pills, although their action may be different at different times, still the same result will be experienced on the vitiated humors, namely, their removal.

IN INFLAMMATORY COMPLAINTS, when the Pills have to be used every day in succession for several weeks, the usual dose is sometimes found to produce little or no effect on the bowels. This is occasioned in consequence of the previous doses having established a full drain on the corrupt humors of the body, which being now collected in great quantities in the stomach and in the intestinal tubes, have hardened them by their heat and serecity, and the bowels have thus become similar to a piece of leather, or skin, shrivelled by the application of fire, and therefore requires that the quantity of Pills should be in proportion to nature's requirements. It is on the same principle that in CHOLICS and sudden attacks of BILLIOUS DISEASE, such as the Yellow Fever and the like, the bowels are so difficult to be acted upon; it is the bad humors, the corruption, which opposes itself so strongly to the action of the purgative medicine.

When considerable doses have been swallowed without effect, say twenty or thirty Pills, that is, THAT quantity taken, whether all together or in repeated doses, and no effect produced, it is advisable to apply hot water with wood ashes in it, so as to form strong ley, to the feet and legs; it will also be proper, in very extreme cases, to apply a blister to each leg—and to the thighs also, in still more urgent cases, when life is in danger. These means have a tendency to attract some of the humors from the more vital parts, as the stomach and bowels—then the medicine, not being so strongly opposed, will produce its proper effect. It is like an army of five thousand fighting with one of ten thousand, sending some of its allies to divert half their number, while they annihilate those that remain; just so the hot water or the blisters will divert a great portion of the humors, and the Pills will then soon produce purging, if persevered properly with; and when that has commenced powerfully, all danger is over. I have never known but two cases where these means were required, but in those two cases, believe they were the means of saving two valuable lives, and I have administered these Pills to probably ten thousand persons, personally.

DIET,

Diet of one kind may be better than that of another kind, although it is not a matter of much consequence as regards the medicine; yet, the best, when these Pills are used, is good soup, once or twice a day. And it may be remembered, a light soup is generally digested in about two hours, a strong one in about four, and a regular meal in about six hours. When there has been a strong operation from these Pills, after a light breakfast, in about an hour or so, a basin of light soup is the very best thing to eat; (with bread, of course, if you like it) for the body is then in two hours supplied with NEW MATERIAL from the soup, it becoming chyle in two hours from the time it is taken into the stomach, and immediately supplies the waste the body has sustained by the powerful physicking. It is proper here to mention, that it is always best, except in sudden attacks of disease, (when nothing must prevent an immediate dose,) to take the Pills on an entirely empty stomach, the medicine then has nothing to oppose its passage into the intestinal tubes, and therefore produces much better effects than when impeded by solid, or any kind of food. Gruel is, however, always good, whether made of oat meal or Indian meal, and can be used at any time; it is well to take the Pills at the same time you take your gruel, either with, before, or after. This rule does not hold so good with broth; it holds good only with gruel, or water. It is never improper, however, at any time, to take them; they will always have a good effect, whether taken immediately after, or immediately before a meal. In INFLAMMATORY cases, while the pain is violent, gruel, tea, coffee, or water alone, ought to be used, when the pain has subsided, then commence with your broths or soups,

San Francisco, Jan. 22, 1848. *3-yl.

PRUEBAS

EN FAVOR DE LAS

PILDORAS VEJETALES UNIVERSALES

DEL

DOCTOR BRANDRETH.

POR MAYOR Y MENOR
EN EL ALMACEN DE

C. L. ROSS,

SAN FRANCISCO, *ALTA CALIFORNIA.*

ES efecto de esta medicina famosa el purificar la sangre; el convertir la sangre pobre y corrompida en sangre rica y sana. Y porque producen este efecto, las han buscada con perseverancia nuestros ciudadanos de todas las clases; y la eficacia notoria que tienen dichas pildoras de restaurar la salud, las hacé tan populares.

Curan ellas de todas *enfermedades, solamente porque purifican la sangre,* quitandole las propiedades malas y suministrandole las buenas

Se forma de la sangre la parte solida del cuerpo humano. Se convierten en sangre los alimentos que tomamos, y asi recupera el cuerpo lo que pierde continuamente, de suerte que, segun el sistema natural, en el espacio, a poca diferencia, de nueve anos, los alimentos renuevan enteramente el cuerpo. Supongamos que por cualquier causa, y aun a consecuencia de desordenes de la jeneracion anterior a la nuestra, sea impura la sangre, sera tambien malsana. O supongamos que la atmosfera en que hemos vivido por algun tiempo, e los alimentos que hemos tomado, hayan sido perjudiciales a la salud; o que dolor, ansia, aplicacion demasiada, hayan perturbado el animo; por cualquiera de estas causas se hallara corrompida la sangre.

Pues en casos semajantes hagase uso diariamente de las pildoras de Brandreth, tomando de dos a seis, segun las circunstancias ¿Cual sera su efecto? Quitaran de la sangre las materias impuras, y dejaran en ella solamente las buenas para renovar cada parte del cuerpo. Entonces se vuelve sana la parte malsana, y adquiere pronto el estomago tal vigor que aun el aire malo y los alimentos por lo comun perniciosos, por algun tiempo no haran mucho dano, a la salud; y aun la continuacion del aire malo y de los alimentos perniciosos no hara dano, con que se tomen de tiempo en tiempo dichas pildoras; pues espeleran del cuerpo las partes impuras, e infundiran vigor y vida en el temperamento, dejando en el las partes sanas

Cuando haya enfermedad en los huesos y un desarreglo jeneral en el cuerpo, curaran las pildoras de Brandreth en diez y nueve casos si se ofrecieran veinte. Acordaos que los alimentos renuevan enteramente el cuerpo y los huesos; y con el auxilio de esta medicina benefica, en la cuarta parte del tiempo necesario por lo comun a la naturaleza. Dentro de dos o cuatro anos, un cuerpo malsano, enfermo y lastimado, se puede volver enteramente sano y robusto. La mudanza mas o menos pronta dependera totalmente del efecto que se permitira produzcan las pildoras de Brandreth: se puede graduar este efecto segun los deseos del paciente. De esto *no puede resultar ningun dano;* sino mucha ventaja Preguntad a vuestros amigos despreocupados, ¿cual sera el efecto de las pildoras de Brandreth? *Oireis lo bastante para* convenceros de que no correis ningun riesgo en ensayarlas, y que no haciendolo podeis perjudicar vuestra salud.

Cuando este purificada la sangre *ningun alimento* podra haceros dano. No padecera de acedia vuestro estomago: podreis comer pasteles o cualquiera otra cosa, con que seais moderados; y cuanto mas grande sea la variedad de los alimentos, tanto mejor sera la sangre. Todos los que tengan un estomago debil, que padezcan de dispepsia, o que tengan algun achaque, deberian acudir sin demora a las pildoras de Brandreth; cuyas pildoras fortificaran sin duda el principio de la vida, y renovaran, perseverando con ellas, el cuerpo; conservando los materiales buenos que se hallan en el, y haciendo desaparecer los malos. La sangre buena no puede formar carne mala ni malos huesos; y acordaos que dichas pildoras purificaran seguramente la sangre

El modo de preparar los estractos vejetales que componen las pildoras de Brandreth, esta asegurado con letras patentes de los Estados Unidos, cuyas letras se concedieron a Benjamin Brandreth a veinte de Enero de 1843.

Los estractos de que se componen, segun la especificacion contenida en la nueva patente, se consiguen sin hacer usa de calor o de caldera hirviente. Asi se logra con seguridad el mismo principio, sin alteracion, que contienen las yerbas y los vejetales.

Deberia guardarse el publico de medicinas recomendadas en aviso que se me han robado

PARA LAS SENORAS.

Deberian usar las Senoras mui a menudo las pildoras de Brandreth, pues no solo eximen de males graves de estomago, sino preservan enteramente de ellos. Dichas pildoras son inocentes No debilitan, antes aumentan las fuerzas, y proporcionan aquella salud que desean disfrutar todas las madres. Son escelentes para remediar el estreñimiento que tan frecuentemente ocurre en ciertas circunstancias importantes,

No hai medicina mejor que esta. Es mas suave que el accite de palma christi, y las toman ahora jeneralmente muchas Senoras en las circunstancias indicadas. Puede citar el Doctor Brandreth a muchos medicos del mejor credito que las recomiendan como medicina superior a cuantas otras se usan. Estan preparadas por medio de una combinacion de yerbas y vejetales; purifican la sangre, y arrancan los malos humeros con blandura.

Debe hallarse dichoso el hombre que se vio oprimido y abatido de enfermedades y padecimientos que no se podian ni curar ni aliviar, poseyendo ahora esta medicina que se ha descubierto y presentado al publico. Los debiles, flacos y enfermizos se fortifican dentro de pocos dias con esta medicina, y usandola con perseverancia quedan libres de todos los males, sin gastar un ochavo en facultativos Siendo propias para todas las circunstancias y posiciones, son el mejor remedio para las familias, para los marineros y viajantes por mar y por tierra; preservan del escorbuto y estreñimiento, sin que se necesite régimen particular, o cuidado, estraordinario para obviar resfriados.

Las PILDORAS DE BRANDRETH, como medicina de familia, son especialmente inapreciables en los paises sujetos a variaciones repentinas del clima. Teniendolas siempre a mano se pueden administrar al primer ataque de enfermedad, y curaran a menudo antes que haya tenido tiempo para llegar el medico.

En casos de inflamacion y colicos, aliviaran luego; y perseverando en tomarlas segun las reglas para su uso, haran todo lo que se pueda esperar de cualquiera midicina para restablecer al enfermo.

En todos casos de indijestion, lombrices, asma, enfermedades del corazon, afecciones del estomaga y de los intestinos, se hallara que son un remedio infalible.

Para estar seguro del beneficio de estas pildoras tan celebres, deberia uno tenerlas siempre en su casa, para acudir a ellas desde el primer sintoma de desazon. Una dosis entonces vale mas que una docena despues que este arraigada la enfermedad.

San Francisco, Enero 22, 1848 *3-yl.

The California Star.

In proportion as the structure of a Government gives force to Public Opinion, it is essential that Public Opinion should be Enlightened.—*Washington.*

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December 4th, 1847 *1-tf

OPINION IN ENGLAND RELATIVE TO THE MEXICAN WAR.

[*From the London Times, April 26,*]

* * * * * * *

Indeed, beyond the fact that the Americans undoubtedly beat off, though from a strong position, a force nearly quadrupling their own, they seem to have no great grounds for triumph. Santa Anna's movements have been very leisurely, and there is no reason to think them otherwise than voluntary. The debatable ground was between Saltillo and Agua Nueva. From the latter place Santa Anna is said to be moving on his original line of operations towards San Luis, and from the former place, Taylor himself announces his resolution of retiring to his head quarters at Monterey. The disorganization which the American General attributes to the enemy's forces, and the composure which he ascribes to his own, must, of course, be understood with considerable allowances.

The operations in the Gulf are more intelligible, as they have not yet proceeded beyond the preliminaries of taking up positions. The Lobos armada sailed on the 9th of March, and landed 12,000 men, without opposition, three miles above Vera Cruz The following days were occupied in investing the city completely by land, while the squadron blockaded all the sea approaches to the castle and the port—This unresisted investment of the place probably gave rise to the report mentioned in our last advices, that the town and castle had already fallen to the Americans. We have already quoted authorities in confirmation of our own surmises, that the capture of Vera Cruz will do little more than the capture of Tampico towards concluding, or even advancing the war, unless the effects of the Three Million Bill should begin to be simultaneously felt. It is at this point, however, that the real push is made. The movement in the north was purely Mexican, nor will the American force in that quarter have further orders, probably, than to maintain such a hold on California, and the line of the Grande, as will both suggest and facilitate the peaceable transfer of these coveted districts at the consummation of peace. The American papers contain a long communication between the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, dated the 23d of last month, from which it clearly appears that the scheme broached some time ago, of occupying all the Mexican sea board, and blockading an entire empire into a capitulation, is to be seriously prosecuted, and that the investment of Vera Cruz is one step in the plan. The ports both in the Atlantic and the Pacific are to be seized, and the communication across the isthmus is to be secured. Mexican duties and prohibitions are to be every where abolished, and such a tariff devised as will best answer the ends of raising revenue and increasing commerce. By these means it is conceived that the United States treasury will be eased of some of the burden of the war; that the new duties collected by American officers will go far to support the troops engaged in the contest; that the goodwill of neutral nations will be secured by an arrangement so much more favorable to their interests than the absurd restrictions of the old Mexican tariff; and that the Mexicans themselves will be at length circumvented into an honorable peace. We will not, at present, remark upon a long vista of blockades and seiges which this prospect discloses, or on the probable duration of a war which is to witness the capture of all the ports of an extensive country, and which at the commencement of its second year, has only yet seen the occupation of one and the investment of another of them. Neither will we attempt to calculate how far the opinions of neutral nations upon the *casus belli*, may be qualified by the bonus held out to them in the proposed arrangements for the campaign. We will only say that even if all the three first expectations should be verified, but little advance will be made towards securing the last. It is perfectly notorious to the Americans that the Mexican nation can subsist in abundant comfort upon its own plateaux, and leave the invaders to enjoy the sea coast as long as they please. If they choose to indulge their obstinacy, there is nothing in this blockade to prevent them. They know perfectly well that the Americans can never find men, money, or patience for the permanent occupation of any points they may seize, otherwise they would never display so much anxiety about the peaceable conveyance of the property. The appropriation of the Mexican customs may assist, but it can never reimburse the American exchequer. There will still be a growing balance against the Treasury, and a growing feeling against the war. Its novelty has already worn off; its injustice is daily more notorious; its expenses are hourly more serious; and its termination more invisible than ever. The States want part of California and the line of Grande. They have already taken them, and if they knew the way to keep them, the business would be done But their tenure is not worth a dollar without such consent of the Mexicans as will preclude the necessity and the cost of armed occupation This consent they are now laboring to extort; but as they, even by their most promising scheme, have to conquer and occupy every port on either coast while the Mexicans have nothing to do but to sit still and be sulky, it is not difficult to discover which party has the harder game.

GEN. FREMONT.—Of the arrival of this Officer in the United States, we have the following in the St. Louis correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

I advised you a few days since of the arrival of Gen. Kearney and *suite* from California, and also stated that Col Fremont was left at Fort Leavenworth. The latter gentlemen arrived last evening, on the steamer Martha, accompanied by his young and amiable spouse—a daughter, as you may recollect, of Senator Benton—and twenty three members of the topographical corps. Mrs. Fremont left this city a short time since for Fort Leavenworth, intending there to await the arrival of her soul's lord, but most agreeably, the boat on which the lady was a passenger, touched at Kensas Landing, just as the Colonel and friends arrived there on their way by land to St. Louis. The meeting after a separation of more than two years, was of course a joyous one

I am informed by a gentleman who accompanied the return party of Gen. Kearney, that the two rival heroes, the General and the Colonel, had no intercourse, whatever, during their long overland travel. In fact, each had his distinct retinue, and though the parties travelled in something like proximity, they never encamped together, and had no intercourse whatever. On the arrival of the two parties at Fort Leavenworth, the Colonel was formally arrested, and ordered to Washington for trial, though the same thing had been done before leaving California. This looks as though Gen. Kearney doubted his own authority as exercised on the shores of the Pacific.

It has not yet transpired, what the specifications against Col. Fremont are to be, but I learn from a gentleman familiar with the history of the difficulties, that cowardice, as well as disobedience of orders, is among the general charges. It is exceedingly doubtful, however, whether the first could be sustained, though, as I learn, Capt. Fallon, one of the subordinates of the Colonel, openly charged him with it in California. The Colonel is certainly impetuous and overbearing in his deportment, but there is enough in his brief history to shield him from the charge of cowardice.

It would seem from the course pursued by the Missouri Senator, that the whole affair is to be sifted to the bottom." This movement, in calling for a court martial in advance, was certainly a prudent one, as it was calculated to forestall public opinion. Col. Benton well knew from information derived from Colonel Russell, that charges would be preferred against his *protege*. Many simple minded people wondered, on the arrival of Col. Russell six weeks since, what the Colonel and the Senator meant by defending so strenuously the character of Col. Fremont before it was attacked. The truth is, the mission of Col. Russell was in view of charges that it was well known would be preferred, and that gentleman rendered himself rather ridiculous here and everywhere by his championship.

From a Yankee paper published in the City of Mexico, Dec. 10, we copy the following relative to the Court Martial, in the case of Col. Fremont.

The Court Martial ordered in the case of Col. Fremont, assembled at Washington on the 21st., and as the disclosures made, as well the subject generally, is exciting a good deal of interest in the United States, we shall publish the report of the proceedings as we find them, in our paper. Col. Benton is counsel for Col Fremont, assisted by a relative in New Orleans. Col. B. avowed his determination to summon the President of the United States, and the Secretaries of War and the Navy as witnesses. We give to-day, Col. Fremont's letter to the Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1847.

To the Adjutant General:

SIR—According to the orders of Brigadier General Kearney, I have the honor to report myself to you in person, in a state of arrest, and take the following requests.

1. Copy of the charges filed against me by the General.

2. Copy of the orders under which the said General brought back from California to the United States, myself and the topographical party of which I formerly had command.

3. A copy of the communication from Senator Benton, asking for my arrest and trial on the charges made in the newspapers against me, and which application from him I adopt and make my own.

4. That charges and specifications, in addition to those filed by General Kearney, be made out in form against me, on all the newspaper publications which have come, or shall come to the knowledge of the office, and on all other information, oral or written.

5. That I may have a trial as soon as the witnesses now in the United States can be got to Washington; for, although the testimony of the voice of California, through some of its most respectable inhabitants, is essential to me, and also that of Commodore Stockton, who has not yet arrived from that province, yet I will not wish the delay of waiting for these far-distant witnesses, and will go into trial on the testimony now in the United States—part of which is in the State of Missouri, and may require some thirty days to get it to Washington I therefore ask for a trial at the end of that time.

These requests I have the honor to make, and hope they will be found to be just and will be granted. I wish a full trial, and a speedy one. The charges against me by Brigadier General Kearney, and the subsidiary accusations made against me in newspapers, when I was not in the country, impeach me in all the departments of my conduct, (military, civil, political and moral,) while in California, and if true, would subject me to be cashiered and shot under the rules and articles of war, and to infamy in the public opinion. It is my intention to meet these charges and accusations in all their extent, and for that purpose, to ask a trial upon every point of allegation, or insinuation against me, waiving all objections to forms and technicalities, and allowing the widest range to all possible testimony. These charges and accusations are so general and extensive as to cover the whole field of my operations in California, both civil and military, from the beginning to the end of hostilities; and as my operations, and those of which I was the subject or object, extend to almost every act and event which occurred in the country during the eventful period of those hostilities, the testimony on my trial will be the history of the conquest of California, and the exposition of the policy which has been heretofore pursued there, and the elucidation of that which should be followed hereafter. It will be the means of giving valuable information to the Government, which it might not otherwise be able to obtain, and thus enlighten it both with respect to the past and the future. Being a military subordinate, I can make no report, not even of my own operations; but my trial may become a report and bring to the knowledge of the Government what it ought to know, not only with respect to the conduct of its officers, but also in regard to the policy observed, or necessary to be observed, with regard to the three-fold population (Spanish Americans, Anglo-Americans, and aboriginal Americans,) which that remote province contains. Viewed under these aspects of public interest, my own personal concern in the trial—already sufficiently grave—acquires an additional and public importance, and for these high objects, as well as to vindicate my own character from accusations both capital and infamous, it is my intention to require and to promote the most searching examination into every thing that has been done in that quarter.

The public mind has become impressed with the belief that great misconduct has prevailed in California; and, in fact, it would be something rare in the history of remote conquests and governments, where every petty commander might feel himself invested with proconsular authority, and protected by distance from the supervision of his government, if nothing wrong or culpable has been done by the public agents of the United States in that remote province. The public believes it; and the charges filed against me by Brigadier General Kearney—the publications made against me whilst I was not in this country—my arrest on the frontier, and the premonitory rumors of that event—the manner of my being brought home for trial, not in irons, as some newspapers suppose, but in chains stronger than iron, and with circumstances of ostentations and galling degradation—have all combined to present me as the great malefactor, and the sole one

Heretofore I have said nothing, and could have said nothing, in my own defence. I was ignorant of all that was going on against me; ignorant of the charges sent from California; ignorant of the intended arrest, and of the subsidiary publications to prejudice the public mind. What was published in the United States in my favor, by friends, was done upon

their own view of things here, and of which I know nothing It was only on my arrival at the frontiers of the United States that I became acquainted with these things, which concerned me so nearly. Brought home by Gen. Kearney, and marched in his rear, I did not know of his design to arrest me until the moment of his execution at Fort Leavenworth. He then informed me that, among the charges which he had preferred, were mutiny, disobedience of orders, assumption of powers, etc, and referred me to your office for particulars Accordingly, I now apply for them, and ask for a full and speedy trial, not only on the charges filed by the said General, but on all accusations contained in the publications against me.

The private calamity which has this evening obtained for me permission from the department to visit South Carolina, does not create any reason for postponement or delay of the trial, or in any way interfere with the necessary preliminaries

Hoping then sir, that you will obtain and communicate to me an early decision of the proper authorities on these requests.

I remain your most obedient servant,

J C FREMONT
Lieut Col Mounted Rifles

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURD'Y MARCH 11 1848

☞ *The "California Star" EXPRESS (60 days to Independence, Mo, will leave this place on the 1st of April, and New Helvetia on the 15th. Postage on letters 50, on papers 1-2 1-2 cents.*

MEXICO PAPERS.

MEXICO CITY MATTERS—They have two daily papers published in the city of Mexico—printed in our own and the Castilian languages—of good size and neat appearance These are the "American Star," and "North American." We acknowledge the receipt of a number of December dates, from Head Quarters

A contemplated railroad from the city to Vera Cruz is the strikingly leading feature of things local. A preliminary meeting was held in the Senate chamber of the National Palace, on the 4th, and a committee appointed to gather facts and statistics connected with the matter. The papers talk of a line of telegraph to Tampico

The Mexican Congress, at Queretaro, cannot raise members enough to hold a session. Peace commissioners had arrived at the Capital, but their mission it is calculated, would not accomplish anything.

ONCE MORE—Senors Cuevas, Atristan, and Couto, the Mexican peace commissioners, are still in the city, we hear, but of course can effect nothing. It is now said that they will not go to Washington as long as Santa Anna is in the country The government dare not even pay their expenses, nor would the commissioners dare go there and make a treaty, for the Napoleon of the West may turn up again some day, and then President Anaya and the commissioners would be shot. Oh, what a deplorable condition have this people reduced themselves to!

The same paper, (the "American,") has received Mexican papers from which is gleaned the following.

EL NACIONAL, contains an address from the Prefect of Puebla, to the citizens thereof, advising all peaceable disposed citizens to leave the question of peace or war entirely to the government at Queretaro.

The inhabitants of Jalapa complain very much of the guerrilleros, who, under pretext of opposing the Americans, are prosecuting actual warfare against, and plundering their own brothers. A letter from Jalapa states that several arrieros had been robbed by these miscreants near San Salvador, and adds, "this is the way these gentlemen make war against the enemies of their country."

From Tepic, Nov. 18, we have word as follows:

The Americans are still fortifying Mazatlan, and our troops, under Telles, annoy them whenever an opportunity presents. We are expecting the capture of San Blas every moment.

The Star, of the 8th, contains an article upon the doings about Queretaro, from which we proceed to publish.

The Council of Governors—the functionaries who talked so loudly of peace at the outset—has broken up without accomplishing any thing. Indeed, Queretaro, at this moment, seems to be the theatre of revolutionary performances of one sort and another, in which the actors are busy in advancing their own interests, and working against the public good Conspicuous among them is Santa Anna, who, though he has not the courage to appear in person, is every day sending letters and spies to Queretaro, for the purpose of throwing obstacles in the way of negotiations, and creating a popular rising in his favor. The new President seems to lack the nerve required in the highest official of the Government at the present crisis, and his ministers are much in the same predicament. They seem to be afraid that Santa Anna may yet regain the power and influence he has lost, and in that event look with no favor upon what they may do in the way of negotiation. Strange, that at a time like this, the leading men of Mexico will not have the independence to think and act, not for themselves only, but for their country. There are Mexican commissioners in the city, it is understood, but the propositions of Mr. Trist having been rejected, nothing remains for them, if they are clothed with sufficient powers from the supreme government, but to proceed to the United States and negotiate in the city of Washington. Our own commissioner is about returning home, and we are not aware that any other commissioner or commissioners have been, or will be appointed to come to Mexico. It is unreasonable to expect any thing of the kind on the part of the American government. And yet nothing is doing at Queretaro.

There is little or no faith to be placed in the supposition that from the present reverses on the part of Mexico a peace would speedily ensue. The Star says

"Whatever others may think of this, we have our own views, and those views admonish us that the idea of peace receives as little sympathy in the Mexican breast as it now does in ours."

TAMAULIPAS—The National Guard at Tamaulipas recently shot six guerrilleros, under the orders of Gallan for being concerned in the excesses and atrocities committed in that vicinity.

The Star of Dec. 10, says:

SANTA ANNA has sent to Queretaro his reports of the battles before this city. If they are not too long and diffuse, we shall translate them for the perusal of our readers. He is represented as being unmercifully severe upon some of the chiefs of the army and upon General Bravo in particular It is labor lost for the illustrious Hero of Defeats to attempt an explanation of his conduct, and it is rather small business for him to endeavor to shift the responsibility of his losses from his own shoulders to those of the chiefs under his command.

The city is generally very healthy, ordinarily quiet—the police laws being strictly enforced—and business of all kinds dull. Troops are daily arriving, and the disposition evinced, is, the occupation of the country in earnest. Gen. Butler was nearing the city with eight thousand troops. Gen. Patterson had already arrived with a large body of recruits, and Gen. Cushing, with a heavy command, was expected. Gen. Twiggs had accompanied one of the trains departed for Vera Cruz.

Speaking of the prevailing good order throughout the city, the Star concludes:

The Mexicans already look upon our presence here as a matter of course, and seem to thank God it is no worse. Los Yanquis are by no means such an eye-sore as they "used to was," and we verily believe that many of them would contemplate the idea of our departure with feelings akin to sorrow.

Taking every thing into consideration, bearing the dullness of trade, we believe the city of Mexico never experienced palmier days than the present.

The Press is not disposed to suffer the railroad project to abide the refrigerative lapse of time. We have seen it referred to a committee. The probability of the thing is the topic of extensive talk, judging from the papers in our possession. The Star, a straightforward sheet, itself the offspring of laudable enterprise, suggests immediate action.

THE RAILROAD.—The project of a railroad from this city to Vera Cruz, occupies so much of the minds of some persons just now, that it seems to be upon a scale of fixed certainty, and to hear one or two of the sanguine talk, the stock will soon command a great premium. Go it while you are young—strike while the iron is hot, and you'll not fail—Don't mind the stories about the greasers breaking up the road—they'll do no such thing; for the bare idea of being *seen* by the locomotive will deter them; in truth the affair will be like the Choctaws on the Bigbee river—they will run from it into the mountains.

The Mexico city papers each have a stable support. The Star is published by Messrs. Peoples and Barnard, of the Vera Cruz Star, the American by W. C. Tobey.

The sale of Town Property, took place on Monday the 6th, inst. The number of lots sold was fifty-two, and fifty dollars the highest sum paid. Total amount of sales. $1,1[illegible]

Thompson's N. Y. Bank Reporter states that the failure of Prime, Ward & Co proves to be disastrous in the extreme. It leaves the impression that the general creditors will get nothing; that the preferred class of creditors will swamp all the assets.—[Am. Star.

Captain J. L Folsom, U. S Quarter Master at this place, requests us to state, that a Government Mail, for official reports, despatches, &c., will leave the lower Pueblo, (Los Angeles,) for the United States, *via* Santa Fe, New Mexico, early in May. Lieut. C Carson, U. S. Army, the bearer, will be permitted, for the public accommodation, to take *light letters*, free of charge, to St. Louis, Missouri; but no heavy packages or newspapers should be sent, as they cannot be taken All letters deposited at the Quarter Master's office, in San Francisco, prior to Monday, April 17th, will be forwarded by the Express.

VEGETABLES.—So little attention is bestowed upon agriculture in this branch, throughout California, as to be the theme of remark abroad. Not, with all the characteristic forethought of Yankees, has this source of true profit received any thing like due attention, or properly engaged the minds of our countrymen. This is more to be wondered at, because the capabilities of our soil in this line of produce, so far as developed, are flattering in the extreme. There has ever been a ready market here, and nearly as great a demand in every town on the coast.

Our countrymen, we are convinced, cannot do better than by liberally including in their agricultural labors that of vegetable produce Every inducement offers—that the soil yields well, the experienced, few though they be, can testify

The occupants of lands about the bays—the farmers of the lateral valleys, we are assured, will, in this pursuit, reap advantageously. If our California ranchores, once thoroughly become acquainted with this fact, we have no doubt but they will till their lands to the purpose, and find the employment as lucrative as any other branch of agriculture.

"It is astonishing, how some people who are so keen-sighted as to amass fortunes, are so short-sighted as to require the aid of opera glasses."

The above we select from a variety of the astray trite sayings, very frequently met with in these sensible, though degenerate times, because we perfectly concur with the writer, whoever he may be. Indeed, there is truth stamped thereupon too severe to be mistaken. Arduous perseverance, and an ordinary degree of tact has enriched many, and vested such with revered influence; how astonishing then, that these same men are the first to engage in all manner of dishonorable transaction, though the pollution of their own character is consequent, and the very last too, to perceive the folly of their misdeeds, and forswear the connection formed with men, unprincipled, and lost to shame or honor. They fail to perceive the fault prominent to their neighbors, until too late to regain the complete confidence and esteem of good men, once theirs.

TO THE SPANISH PUBLIC.—Our arrangements perfected, we are now prepared to devote a portion of our paper weekly, to the publication of the general news of the day in the Spanish language. The services of a gentleman ably qualified to act in the capacity of translator, are engaged. Our Agents are expected to aid in their respective districts in procuring for us a liberal circulation among the Spanish portion of our population. And our friends inclined to aid us in this effort to unite the common interests of our country, will sound the matter abroad. In the diffusion of this intelligence, one and all will observe the importance to the success of the project, in distinctly representing our decided purpose, together with the favorable results inevitably to follow. We shall commence next week

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COL FREMONT.—Our first page contains a letter from this officer to the Adj't General at Washington, soliciting an early trial We hope it will be granted him. Our readers will not be surprised, upon reading this document, to perceive with what a cool manifestation of indifference, he urges the matter to a crisis, nor with what taunting bitterness and ill-concealed emotion, he refers to his arrest by Gen Kearney. This letter we copy from a Mexico city paper, of Dec. 10th. We, too, shall make every effort and lay before our readers the proceedings of the court, ordered in his case, together with the result, as soon as it can be obtained.

The redoubtable Col. Russell, we learn from a private source, has been lecturing throughout the country, of course in none other than the w[illegible] cause, to promote which he left this country over a year ago.

Our papers from the States of July [illegible] give accounts of a great Convention of [illegible] month, at the City of Chicago, Ill. M[illegible] distinguished gentlemen were present, [illegible] gates from the several States. It appear[illegible] have been for the purpose of awakening [illegible] tention to western improvement that this [illegible] ing was convened. Among others, the fol[illegible] ing resolutions were passed.

"Resolved, That we believe a railroad f[illegible] the States to the Pacific to be practicable, [illegible] ultimately calculated to be of immense ben[illegible] to the United States and its citizens; [illegible] with these convictions we recommend an e[illegible] survey of its entire line by the General [illegible] vernment, and that its final construction [illegible] control be confided to sworn Commission[illegible] selected by the State Legislatures, or ele[illegible] by the people of the various States, wh[illegible] equitable distribution of the benefits and [illegible] ronage of the work among the citizens [illegible] laborers of the whole country, may preve[illegible] from becoming a political engine, or a spe[illegible] lating monster.

"Resolved, That we further recomme[illegible] that the said railroad may commence at so[illegible] point on the line of the Missouri river, [illegible] from thence run westward to the Pacific, o[illegible] territories under the jurisdiction of the Ge[illegible] ral Government; and that one of the earl[illegible] measures in connection with said work, be [illegible] guard the lands along the line of the propo[illegible] route from falling into the hands of specu[illegible] tors, to the future exclusion of the super[illegible] rights of the workmen on the road.

"Resolved, That the said railroad when [illegible] ished, be open to all the world, and that [illegible] revenues be kept down at the lowest ra[illegible] adequate to the current expenses of atte[illegible] dance and repairs. In this connection, [illegible] heartily recommend the national project [illegible] George Wilkes, of New York, (embraci[illegible] and enforcing the above views) to the fav[illegible] able consideration and report of the comm[illegible] tees of Congress, to whose preliminary exa[illegible] ination it now stands referred, and subseque[illegible] ly, to the favorable action of the two branc[illegible] of the National Legislature, to whom the [illegible] ports of those committees must be made.

☞ Gov. Mason will accept our thanks [illegible] a file of Mexico City papers of Dec. last.

(COMMUNICATED.)

THE WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHIN[illegible]

We have remarked with deep regret [illegible] some time past, that one of the public pape[illegible] in this place (the Californian) has been ch[illegible] acterized by articles of a most objectional[illegible] tendency, such as render it a nuisance rath[illegible] than an advantage to the place. Its colum[illegible] have been filled with low invectives, inue[illegible] does, and abuse, calculated to produce [illegible] most unfavorable impressions abroad. It [illegible] publicly asserted that George Hyde, Alcal[illegible] of San Francisco, has purchased an inter[illegible] in that paper, and that it is now under [illegible] absolute control. If it is so, (and let him de[illegible] it, if it is not,) where is the citizen who is n[illegible] filled with shame and indignation to lea[illegible] that the author of these articles, most of th[illegible] self-lauditory, or insulting and scandalous, [illegible] written by one who holds the responsible [illegible] fice of Alcalde? The last *thunderbolts* of [illegible] Californian were aimed against Mr. L, a su[illegible] porter of Mr. Hyde, as long as conscien[illegible] would permit. These bolts have fallen har[illegible] lessly, for Mr. L is well known as a goo[illegible] useful, and enterprising citizen.

In the last number of that paper an asse[illegible] tion is made that M L was drunk, or in oth[illegible] terms "warm with alchohol" when the alterc[illegible] tion between Mr. McD. and himself occurre[illegible] Mr. L pronounces this, as far as he is co[illegible] cerned, a base falsehood. And further, [illegible] would calmly ask if that sheet has not, in [illegible] falsifying report of that occurrence, gross[illegible] insulted many of our first citizens, togeth[illegible] with strangers none less respectable, who [illegible] that time boarded, or may hereafter board [illegible] the hotel mentioned in the report? The a[illegible] pellation it has indecently applied, is, "one [illegible] the higher order of grog shops," and can t[illegible] association be more degradingly vile? T[illegible] gratify a personal pique, this is but one of t[illegible] measures resorted to!

[Cal. Star's Sonoma Correspondence]

SONOMA, CALIFORNIA, Feb 15, 1848.

MR. EDITOR.—Man is said to be a reaso[illegible] ing animal, (brutes are too though in a l[illegible] degree) but yet, how few conform their fa[illegible] in all things to its teachings It is, howev[illegible] a redeeming fault, when philanthrophy clou[illegible] the vision and turns us aside from the pa[illegible] of truth and right Far better this than ha[illegible] it obscured, or its warning voice unheeded, [illegible] wild fanaticism and the base passions that p[illegible] lute the hearts of men

With these sentiments I meet "Humanit[illegible] again, in all the kind feeling his name a[illegible] character calls for, to discuss further the [illegible] ture of man, particularly, that portion mo[illegible] immediately the subject matter of our discou[illegible] —the Indians of our country.

In my last was asserted the peculiar un[illegible] ness of Americans—with rare exceptions—[illegible] have any intercourse with, or any control o[illegible] Indians. Indeed, from the start, the policy [illegible] our Government in dealing with them [illegible] been altogether erroneous. Unless with so[illegible] few tri[illegible] no treaty ought ever to have be[illegible] made with them for lands, removals, or oth[illegible] wise. The great fault has been in ranki[illegible]

high in the scale of humanity, in ing them to be fully responsible be d capable of appreciating civilized law, right, &c. As well had a nation to make a treaty with boys of ten age, and allow them all the rights and of manhood, as to act thus towards

The old Spanish and the Mexican respecting these aborigines is the one; though I am far from upholding derous and brutal treatment they have from so many of the citizens and agents governments; so inhuman and barbar- the first settlement of America, as to re- promulgation of a bull by the Pope, the natives of the West Indies and coast of the continent, to be human subject to be treated with humanity, able of being Christianized—which church went about, by sending forth number of missionary priests, to enlight- in this faith. The policy of Britain, like ours, incorrect, has usually suc- better in conducting their intercourse vages than any other nation of Chris- This has been mainly owing to the of her agents sent to deal with them; en of experience, and having great ionary power lodged in their hands; being used, in many instances, in or- carry out a policy of their own, and to that of their government, being, that of the Spanish; in which course ve generally been less thwarted and by their citizens, who have come in with the Indians, than is the case with ericans 'Tis thus the Hudson's Bay any, and other English traders and act, and, as stated in my last article, ll success; but being divested of that ous character belonging to too many "pompous and audacious" Castillian he natives have been uniformly treated mane and protecting manner

nation is forever boasting of its over- philanthropy, and parental care and for the red man. This sentiment no fully actuates the government and peo- large; but yet what good can we see done the poor Indian, when we come his history, and trace out the effects policy. Besides, what credit does the himself give us for these generous feel- towards him, and how stands our charac- road on this question?—perjured, tyran- and mean—rivaling even the Spanish; arly all arising from our ignorance of character, and the unwise mode of them. The Indians have frequently, h too much truth I am sorry to say, in our teeth the farsical treaties we with them. They say to us 'You wledge our right to our lands and homes, shing a portion for your increasing are anxious to purchase from us. We first, perhaps, all opposed to any sale; and by, by threatening, bribing, and drunk a portion of our chiefs, these their assent to the transfer. The docu- though still illegal, and unbinding on e, is good sufficient for your purposes, ance, though still unwilling, knowing all the penalty of longer refusal—tres- upon our soil, to have it taken forcibly us, and we degraded slaves and outcasts you whites, or else war and death.'

war and death has marked our connec- h the Indians from the start, down to ent time; more than half of which I not to say, might have been averted ing a contrary action towards them. of this humbugging mockery of a with a body of men incapable of un- ding such, or unwilling to make them, ever told the Indians 'We wish the land on, here is the price we pay for it, and is the new home we have selected for hich, we wish you to be at by such a we should have got all we now have, the lives of numbers of our citizens, red the respect and even love of the In- obtained credit for a more humane, hon- and high-minded character abroad and re quiet in our own consciences on the of their treatment.

now for some of the romance which dians tries to throw around the wild son ns, and I admit there is a romance of and comparative innocence connected portion of them whilst still existing in primitive state, uncontaminated by con- h the white race; and uncursed and temporarily and eternally by the ge of Christian Missonaries. The wild and independent Cheyennes and Sioux Rocky Mountains and Missouri plains. e finest race of Indians I have ever met possessing more generous and redeeming and fewer vices than any others of the simply from having had less knowledge ercourse with the whites. Mountaineers that the Blackfeet stood higher in mation, though mortal enemies, than through all this region, and well will them, if their enmity towards us be al. I have likewise had a 'peep at ia,' seen the mercenary, dissolute and priest ridden population of Hawaii, rned for their fate whilst comparing sent depraved state with their former contented mode of life. This fa- the Indian race, however, presents a trast in the character to any of our tribes, more so indeed than exists any two nations of Europe.

To those who seek for facts and would know the true condition of these Tropic Islanders prior to the desolating advent of the white man, I would advise them to read the classic, graphic, and truthful works of a Melville—to visit with him the peaceful, innocent, contented, and joyous little valley of Typee, inhabited by "Pagan cannibals," and then turn their gaze upon their immoral, filthy and degenerate, civilized and Christianized brethren of the Hawaiian and other islands of the Pacific If Humanitas has any surplus sympathy to expend upon the Indians, let him study their history here, where he will find ample occasion to draw it all forth, and subjects more interesting and better worthy his notice than the semi-brutes in our midst. Yours,

PACIFIC.

"A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING."—This strikes us as nothing complimentary to nominal editors hereabouts We would have decided differently did it read 'An Ass in the skin of a Lion'

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

SAILED.

March 4—Brig Euphemia, Vioget, for Sandwich Islands, via Monterey

March 4—Brig Eagle, Lovett, for Mazatlan, and Sandwich Islands.

☞ In compliance with the orders of Governor Mason, the undersigned will visit all the principal towns and settlements, in the Northern Department of California, for the purpose of conferring with the people in reference to the necessity of raising a Battalion of Volunteers in California, for the service in the South; and for the purpose of enlisting those of our patriotic citizens, who feel a desire and determination to sustain the American Flag wherever raised

For the above purpose, he will be, and remain at New Helvetia, from the 17th to the 23d instant; at Suisun and Montezuma, from the 25th to the 28th, at Sonoma, from the 31st inst. to the 5th of April; at Benicia, from the 6th to the 8th; at the Pueblo San Jose, from the 10th to the 14th, and at San Francisco, from the 16th to the 20th of April

While at the above places he will be prepared to give, all those who desire to enlist, all necessary information, relative to the terms of their enrolment, pay, &c &c

All those who may have been enlisted prior to the 20th day of April, will repair to San Francisco on or before that day, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of being mustered into the service of the United States

Persons at, and in the vicinity of San Francisco, wishing to enlist, will apply to G H Johnson, in San Francisco, for that purpose, at any time prior to the 20th of April, when all will be mustered into the service as above stated.

L. W HASTINGS.

March 4, 1848.

Auction Sale.

By an order from the Court of Admiralty, I shall proceed to sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, near the Custom House in Monterey, on Thursday the 16th inst, at 9 o'clock, A M., the PRIZE SHIP ADMITTANCE and her cargo.

The Ship Admittance is of about four hundred and twenty tons burthen, she is copper fastened, is perfectly sound. Her rigging is in excellent condition and she is well furnished with boats, extra sails, ropes, &c.

The cargo consists of—

First. 2707 bales of Cotton, averaging about 175 pounds each bale, and is of prime quality.

Second 174 bales of excellent Foolscap paper, containing about 3500 reams more or less. Also 29 boxes of Superfine Letter paper, containing about 500 reams

Third 89,384 pounds of Swedish bar iron,

Terms of sale, Cash on delivery.

WILLIAM R. GARNER,
Auctioneer.

Monterey, Feb. 24. 1848. 10-1

GREEN BAIZE, a very nice article for Table Cloths, at the New York Store. 9-tf

45,000 SHINGLES, for sale at the Store of W H. DAVIS.
Montgomery St. March 10 10-tf.

Farm for Sale.

ONE THIRD of the Stanislou Rancho, situated at the junction of the San Joaquin and Stanislou rivers, east side This farm is finely timbered,—has three houses, with fences, and for grazing is decidedly the "A No 1" of Tulare Valley. Apply to

DR W. C. PARKER.

San Francisco, March 8, 1848. 10-tf

C. C. SMITH & Co.,
NEW HELVETIA,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and offer for sale, a New and General Assortment of SUMMER CLOTHING: Coats, Vests, and Pantaloons, cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

Keep constantly on hand, the necessary outfit for parties wishing to cross the mountains with pack animals—viz: Riding and Pack Saddles, Par-fleshes, &c. &c

March 3, 1848. 10-tf

For Monterey and Santa Cruz.

THE fast sailing Brig HENRY will sail from this place, for the above Ports, about the 1st of April. For freight or passage, apply to C. L. ROSS,

San Francisco, Feb. 20, 1848 8-tf.

California Saddles.

A Consignment of superior California Saddles, for sale at the New York Store, by

9-tf C. L ROSS.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of PRUDON & HAAN, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be conducted by the undersigned.

VICTOR PRUDON.

Sonoma, Feb. 14, 1848. 8-tf

LA Compania conocida bajo los nombre Sr Prudon y Haan, se ha disuelto por mutua consentimiento de los dos socios, quedando solo con la negocion el infrascripto.

Sonoma, Febrero 14, 1848. 8-tf

SALT MACKEREL, Fresh Butter, Eggs, Dried Pears, and New Cheese, at

C. L. ROSS'
New York Store.

9-tf

JUST RECEIVED at the New York Store, from the Eagle direct from China, a large lot of Fresh Teas, consisting of

Fine Hyson,
" Young Hyson,
Superfine " "
and Gunpowdor Imperial Green Teas,
Superior Oolong Black ditto.
Also Sugar and Rice,—very low for cash. 9-tf

Flannels.

DOUBLE width English Flannels, assorted colors, at 75 cents per yard. Liberal discounts to wholesale purchasers. At the New York Store.

9-tf

L. W. HASTINGS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

WILL now devote his entire attention to his profession; he will attend to the collection of debts, and to all other business connected with his profession, in any portion of the Territory; he will also attend to the collection of foreign debts, either in the Sandwich Islands, Oregon, or any portion of the United States, and to the collection of debts and the remission of money due to foreign creditors.

All professional business intrusted to his care will receive his prompt and assiduous attention

Office in San Francisco, Upper California *1-tf

Cabinet Manufactory.

THE Subscriber would respectfully notify the citizens of San Francisco that he has opened a shop for the manufacture of Cabinet Furniture, of superior quality, on Clay Street in rear of the Adobie Store, where he will execute all orders for any piece of work in his line, with neatness and despatch, viz; Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Secretaries, Writing Desks, Sideboards, &c. &c

WM BEERE

San Francisco, Feb 5, 1848 5-tf

Ferry at Montezuma.

AN excellent Ferry Boat is now in full operation at Montezuma, sufficiently large to cross twenty head of horses or horned cattle Persons crossing at Montezuma will find an excellent wagon road from that place to the Pueblo de San Jose, Monterey, Suisun, Sonoma, New Helvetia, and all the Sacramento Valley

Distance from Montezuma to Suisun, 15 miles, to Napa, 30 miles, to Sonoma, 40 miles, to Knight's and Gordon's settlement, 30 miles, to New Helvetia, 35 miles, to the Pueblo de San Jose, 50 miles, and to Monterey, 120 miles

RATES OF FERRIAGE.

For crossing each head of horses,	50	cts
" " " " horned cattle,	50	"
" " " footman,	50	"
" " " wagon,	$3,00	"

J. LAIRD, Proprietor.

Feb 18, 1848 7-tf

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between James B. McClurg, Alexander G. Abell, and Henry Chever, under the firm of J B McCLURG & Co, expires by limitation on the 2d day of February, 1848

The outstanding business of the Firm will be settled by Alexander G Abell, who is duly empowered for that purpose; and all persons indebted to them are requested to settle their accounts with him, without delay.

J. B McCLURG, & Co.

Los Angeles, Jan. 8, 1848. 4-tf

Aviso.

LA socieda conocida, bajo la firma de J. B McClurg y Co. se concluye al 2 de Febreo, de 1848. Los interesados se presentarin a Don Alexandro G. Abell, quien este autorizado ajunta todos los asentos pendentes de dicha firma.

J. B. McCLURG, & Co.

Los Angeles y 8 de Enero de 1848. 4-tf.

PORTSMOUTH HOUSE HOTEL.

San Francisco, Alta California.

THIS Establishment having been, during the past summer, thoroughly repaired, enlarged, and newly fitted up, the undersigned, proprietor, is prepared to accommodate permanent boarders and transient persons, in a style not inferior to any Hotel in the country. Returning his thanks to the public for their past patronage, the subscriber solicits a continuance of their favor. The Table will continue to be as good as can be found in the country, and the charges will be moderate.

E. P. JONES.

San Francisco, Jan 22, 1848. *1-tf

ASTOR HOUSE.

Monterey, Alta California.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully notify the Travelling Public that this House has been thoroughly refitted for the reception of visitors. The TABLE will be furnished with the best the market affords—wild game during the season. The BAR will be supplied with the choicest wines and liquors, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of their guests.

N. B Horses fed on bran or grain and properly cared for.

TABER & HOYT.

Monterey, Nov. 14, 1847. *1-tf.

Pasturage.

THE Subscriber will receive at his Rancho, situated three miles from Mission San Francisco de Delores, horses or cattle to pasture throughout the year Grazing good at all seasons Terms reasonable Animals received upon the grounds, and there retained until demanded. No risk to be assumed by the grazier.

ROBT. T. RIDLEY.

San Francisco, Dec. 17th, 1847. 50-tf

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to, or having claims against the estate of James Johnson deceased, to pay such debts, and present such claims to the undersigned, on or before the first day of February next, A. D. 1848, for settlement.

CARMEN GUIRARDO, Adm'x

Oct. 19, 1847. *1-tf.

Noticia.

EL infrascrito habiendo sido nombrada Agrimensor del distrito del sur—por su Excelencia el Gobernador—ofrece sus servicios a los Rancheros y hacienderos de este parte de los Californias.

JAMES D HUTTON.

PUEBLO DE LOS ANGELES, Dec 27, 1845. 4-tf.

I. O. OF O. F.

THE I. O. of O. F. will hold their regular meetings every Tuesday evening at the Portsmouth House. Brothren from abroad visiting the place, are respectully invited to unite with them

N. G. } C. L. No. 1.
V. G. }

MELLUS & HOWARD,

HAVING JUST RECEIVED a large variety of Merchandise, offer for sale

Blue Prints, Fancy do., Mourning do., Woolen long and half Hose, Cotton do. do, Velveteens, Cassimeres dark and fancy, Blue Cloth, a variety of best Pant Stuffs, blue and brown Drills, white and brown Cotton, Linen col'd. and Cotton col'd. Thread, white Thread, white and col'd Shirts, Flannel do., white, red and blue Flannel, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Reboses, Merino and Cotton Shawls, Book Muslin, black and Coffee col'd Satin, Fur and Guayaquil Hats, Spanish Cards, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Nails, Axes, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, Bright Varnish, Paint and Tar Brushes, Sugar, black and green Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Raisins, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Aguadiente, Wines, (California and Claret,) Crockery Ware, Flour, Barley, Wheat, Corn, manufactured and leaf Tobacco, Blank Books, Letter Paper, American Soap, Friction Matches, Annis Seed, Sauce Pans, Shoes, with a large variety of other articles, which they offer on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or Produce, received in any part of the Bay.

San Francisco, Jan 22, 1848 *1-tf

W. H. DAVIS,

HAS JUST RECEIVED by recent arrivals from the United States and Sandwich Islands, the following assortment of Goods, viz:

China Chests and Trunks, Coffee, Sugar, Chocolate, Nails, Boots and Shoes, Ladies Shoes, Butcher Knives, Spool Thread, white and striped Shirts, Tobacco, Axes, Raisins, Hats and Caps, Manilla Cigars, Hemp Rope, Sole Leather, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, fancy and dark Prints, Ladies fine Shoes, Tobacco, Rim Locks, Chest Locks, Shoe Thread, Crackers, pit saw Files, Axe Helves, Coffee and Tin Pots, Tin Pans, Tea Kettles, Nurse and Japan Lamps, Table Salt, Clay Pipes, Ink, Brass Kettles, Red Flannel, Spring Balances, Needles, Cloth Caps, Twine, Nutmegs, Carolina Hoes, Pen Racks, Cotton Socks, Molasses, Brass Lamps, Macaroni, Door Locks, Alpaca, Corks, &c &c

All of which he offers for sale, cheap for Cash.

San Francisco, Feb 10, 1848 6-tf

ROBERT A. PARKER,

HAS JUST RECEIVED from the United States and Sandwich Islands, an extensive assortment of

Fine Cassimeres, Broad Cloths, Merino Shawls; Reboses, Wool and Cotton Hose, and half Hose; Italia Cravats; Merinos; blue and brown Drills, blue and second Mourning Prints, a variety of Flannels; Velvets; white and colored Shirts, Thread; Wicking; Corn Brooms; Clothes Brooms; Cheshire Cheese; Preserved Meats and Vegetables, Confectionaries; Spices, Pepper; table and course Salt; Carpenters' Tools; Nails; Axes; Hatchets; Raisins, Almonds; Rice; Tobacco; Coffee, Sugar, Tea; Annis; Madeira and other Wines, Cognac Brandy; Aguadiente, &c.

For sale AT THE ADOBIE STORE for Cash or Hides

San Francisco, Jan 8, 1848. *1-tf

McDONALD & BUCHANAN,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
(*Auction Mart, N. E Corner of Portsmouth Square,*)

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public that they have formed a Co-partnership, for the purpose of prosecuting a General Auction and Commission Business, in all its various branches.

Auction Sales attended to in all parts of the District.

Also, a well selected Assortment of Goods always on hand, to be sold Wholesale or Retail, low for Cash.

Regular monthly Sales, at Public Auction, will take place on the 22d day of each month, at the above stand; where every variety and description of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, also, Real Estate, Horses, Mules, Cattle, &c. &c, will be sold on Commission.

San Francisco, Jan 8, 1848. *1-tf

W. H. DAVIS,

OFFERS for sale

15 Tins Copal Varnish,
1 1-2 Pipe Cognac Brandy, best brand, Otard, Dupey, & Co. vintage of '45.
90 Red Bandas,
1 case Cotton Flannel,
1-2 " Wool "
Wool Pants and Shirts.

ALSO—Three Houses to sell or let.

February 25, 1848. 8-tf.

Bee Hive.

MESSRS. DICKSON & HAY beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed from their late premises adjoining Captain Leidesdorff's, to those more commodious and convenient Stores, adjoining Mr. ELLIS', and immediately opposite the lumber yard of Mr. C. L Ross. The proprietors of the above Establishment have made arrangements to be supplied with British, American, and China Manufactured Goods, which will be sold at a mere nominal advance upon the manufacture prices.

Country buyers would do well to visit this establishment before making their purchases, it being their determination, and they feel fully convinced that they can, defy competition.

San Francisco, Jan. 26, 1848. 4-tf

Imports from China.

ELEGANT Embroidered Crape Shawls, of heavy weight and superior needle work, of the style diagonal, each in a carton; a few scarlet Bandas of superior quality; Pongee Hd'kfs. colored borders; Embroidered Grass-cloth Hd'kfs. each pair in a carton; Silk Cords and Tassels; Embroidered Velvet Slippers; Vermilion & Rouge, adapted to the Indian trade; Rhubarb; Lacquered ware, a variety; Vases of large size and elegance; Gunpowder; Tea, with several other articles of Chinese manufacture, per "Eagle," from Canton direct. For sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

San Francisco, Feb. 18, 1848 7-tf

C. C. SMITH, & Co.,
NEW HELVETIA.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and offer for sale, a New and General Assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, for which they will receive in exchange Wheat, Corn, Rye, Barley, Oats, Horses and Mules, Beaver and Otter Skins, Pork, Butter and Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Hides, &c. &c.

New Helvetia, Jan. 8, 1848. *1-tf

No more Rheumatism!

Warm Spring Annenthal,
(ONE MILE FROM SONOMA.)

THE subscriber has recently fitted up the above MEDICAL SPRING for the reception of patients, who from the character of their complaints require the WARM Bath.

This Spring has been inspected by medical gentlemen, and recommended for its great medicinal qualities, and has also been proven by a number of persons afflicted with rheumatism, ulcers, and various diseases of the skin. For particulars and terms apply to ANDREW HOEPPENER.

Sonoma Dec, 18th, 1847. 50-3m

A Freak of Nature —We learn from a reliable source, that there is a phenomenon of an extraordinary character to be witnessed on the side of Cumberland mountain, in Grundy co, about twenty two miles from Jasper, says the Chattanooga Gazette. It seems that several days ago, a space of ground about sixty feet square, sunk down about fifteen feet, carrying with it in confusion the trees, rocks, &c. After that the earth for about the same width, at the end of the depression down the mountain, commenced rising, and continues the phenomenon in its reversed form still further down the mountain Those who witnessed it, said that it rose gradually, extending down about a foot a day, and was continued when they saw it. The largest trees were torn from their foundations, and thrown down or locked or tangled with others in terrible disorder. Large rocks were loosened from their time-honored foundations and rolled over Various conjectures are afloat about this freak of nature, and we should like to have the opinion of some one versed in geology as to its cause

"Better Bend than Break."—On the seal of a note, addressed to a friend, we see this motto. We like it The stout oak in a hurricane for sometime withstands the gale, but yet, when the full force of the stormy blast comes upon it, it breaks. Meanwhile the slender reed bows low its head, bends down to the very face of its mother earth, and when the wind dies away, again rises to its natural position, while the withering and broken oak is stretched out to rot where it fell.

So with the masts of many a gallant vessel, we have seen them bend and writhe before the Simoon of the east, yet though they bent under the force of the blast, when it had passed away, we have seen them point in their tapering beauty toward the sky, and thus we have learned that it was 'better to bend than break.'

So with the spirit We despise the unfeeling soul which cannot bow to the influence of sorrow; we hate the heart which cannot yield to the power of woe; yet we love the spirit which though bent with the weight of misfortune, can spring back into its own strength of uprightness, when its cause for bending has passed.—[American Mail.

How to make the most of Wedding.—We commend the following to those courtly scribes who so pleasingly announce the marriages of the "most noble," "right honorable," "beautiful and accomplished," and so forth. It will show them how a plain republic can can outdo them The announcement appears in the *Baltimore Covenant*, and Odd Fellow's Journal —"Married, in Worcester, Massachusetts, Taliaferro P. Shaffnyr, Esq, Attorney and Counselor at Law, of Louisville, Kentucky, Past Grand High Priest and Grand Patriarch of that State, a Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States from the Grand Encampment of Kentucky, Junior Editor of the "Covenant," of Baltimore; ex-Editor of the *Freemason*, of Louisville; Corresponding and Recording Secretary and Librarian of the Kentucky Historical Society; Recording Secretary of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Captain of the First Company 132d Regiment, 29th Brigade, of Kentucky Militia, &c., to Miss Nancy R. Pratt, of the former place.—Papers throughout the Union including Texas, Oregon, and California, *please* copy."

The above is extracted from the London Times. Was there ever anything more outrageously silly? Mr. Taliaferro P. Shaffnyr must be the most solemn of asses. The obtrusion of his ears is very conspicuous He should have added to the above, in addition to the usual degree of A. S. S. That of G. F. N. L.—Greatest Fool Now Living.

We have no objection to the Odd Fellows or any other fraternity; but their titles strikes us as the very acme of absurdity. Mr. Taliaferro P. Shaffnyr should be instantly walked out of the Lodges on the principle that so consumate a goose might cause people to imagine that all his associates are birds of the same feather.—[Ib.

Delirium —"Never was drunk but once in my life,' said a fellow once in my hearing, "and I never mean to be drunk again. The street seemed to be very steep, and I lifted my feet at every step as if I was getting up stairs. Several cart wheels were making evolutions in my brains, and at one time I fancied my head was a large lathing and turning establishment; the laths of which I was keeping in motion with my feet. I couldn't conceive what was the reason the town had turned into such an enormous hill, that it seemed to be growing higher and higher, and threatened to pitch over me. Stop, stop, said I, and I'll head this old hill yet; or at least it shan't head me I turned round to go down and get at the bottom; tell me! if the town didn't turn right round to heading me at the time. Well sure enough, the ground flew up and struck me on the forehead; as soon as the stars cleared away, I commenced climbing with my hands and knees. The next thing I saw, was a big brick house coming full split round a corner, and I believe it run right over me, for I don't remember any more

"Horn's Last."—A Gotham city reporter went to Horn and asked him for his "last" The punning wag, who is indeed a Cornucopius, referred the reporter to his shoemaker

Dr. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

INTRODUCED BY HIM INTO THE U. S. IN 1835.

"Science should contribute to the Comfort, Health, and Happiness of mankind."

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
AT THE STORE OF

C. L. ROSS,

SAN FRANCISCO, *UPPER CALIFORNIA.*

ON The 18th of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known in the United States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public near a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as on trial they were found what they professed, it was soon displaced by the greatest confidence They have secured this character, too, under very adverse circumstances, having to contend with the base slanders promulgated by those interested in keeping mankind in a state of error as regards to the functions of their bodies Dr Brandreth would here impress on his friends, and the public generally, that however different may be the action of the Pills at different times, that such different action arises not from any alteration in the Pills, but from the state of the body, they should therefore be persevered with until the action is uniform; for they are an effectual assistant of nature, having the same kind of action on the human body that storms and hurricanes have upon the air, or that the tides have upon the ocean; they purify. What so judicious as the copying of Nature? We see, when she wishes to become purified, that she puts herself in commotion, which has the purifying effect. And so we, to induce purity in our bodies, bring about a natural *commotion by artificial means*, and experience has taught those who have adopted this course, and who for this purpose have used these Pills, that they were in the right, because the result has been sound health, or in other words every organ has become restored to a state of purity consistent with its functions, and although there are many whose bodies are in such a state of debility and suffering, and in whom there is such a pre-disposition for decay, that all which can reasonably be expected is temporary relief, nevertheless, many persons who have commenced with them under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine have proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Head Ache, and a sense of fullness in the back part of the Head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Billious, Scarlet, Typhus, Yellow, and common Fevers of all kinds, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflamation, Sore Eyes, Fits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Quinsey, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, Dysentery, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, King's Evil, Scrofula, Erysipelas, or Saint Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers, some of thirty years' standing, Cancers, Tumors, Swelled Feet and Legs, Piles, Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially *obstructions, relaxations, &c.*

Although Dr. B has enumerated by name the above diseases, he is nevertheless of opinion with his grandfather, the late celebrated Dr. Wm. Brandreth, that "As there is only one principle of life, so there is only ONE principle of DISEASE," which is an impurity of the Blood, which by impeding the circulation, brings on inflamation, and consequent derangement in the organ, or part where such impurity of the blood settles; and that it is the different appearances which this inflamation or derangement put on, that have caused medical men to designate such appearances by various names, but which are in fact, only the same disease, with more or less virulence. Dr. Wm. Brandreth was so fully convinced of the truth of the above simple theory, that he spent thirty years in experiment and laborious research into the medicinal properties of the numerous plants composing the Vegetable Kingdom; his object being to compose a medicine which should at once purify, and remove by its purgative powers all bad humors from the blood by the stomach and bowels, for by continuing the use of such a medicine, such humors are sure to be carried off, and the blood necessarily assume a state of purity; and whoever takes these Pills, and perseveres with them, will be satisfied that this object is fully attained. It is now an absolute and known fact, every disease, whether it be in the head or feet, in the brain or meanest member; whether it be an outward ulcer, or an inward abcess, are all, though arising from many causes, reducible to this one grand effect, namely, impurity of blood.

In many cases where the dreadful ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where to all appearance no human means could save life, have patients by the use of these Pills, been restored to good health; the devouring disease having been completely eradicated.

In consequence of the pleasantness of their operation, they are universally used in every section of this *wide extended country where they are made known*, and are fast superseding every other preparation of *professed* similar import. Upwards of fourteen thousand cases have been certified as cured solely from their use since the *introduction of them into the United States*, thus establishing the fact beyond all doubt, that the Brandreth Pills cure the (apparently) most opposite diseases by the one simple act of continually evacuating the bowels with them, until the disease gives way, therefore, whatever may be said of the THEORY, the UTILITY of the PRACTICE is NOW BEYOND ALL DOUBT.

As Brandreth's Pills cure Scurvy, Costiveness and *its consequences, sea-faring men, and all travellers to foreign regions*, should not be without, in order to resort to them on every occasion of illness. No medicine chest is required where they are

N B. Time or climate affects them not, provided they are kept dry. Southern gentlemen will find this medicine one that will insure health to the people on their estates

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

In giving directions for the taking a Universal Medicine, much must always depend on those using it, suiting the dose to their own feelings and convenience, remembering the more violent the disease, the larger *the dose of Pills requires to be, and that no quantity* will do harm, nor any length of time using them will ever cause injury to the bowels or system: eighty-four years have fully proved the truth of this. Though six or eight Pills are generally sufficient for the purpose of purgation, yet 66 have been taken in twenty-four hours by a female in N York, and no doubt the quantity saved her life As to the time they are required to be taken before benefit is experienced will in all cases depend on the kind of disease and how long it has affected the Constitution —IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED THAT IT IS THE EVACUATIONS, (which means the purgative effects on the bowels) IN ALL CASES, WHICH CURE THE DISEASE.—*People of very weakly constitutions often* require stronger doses than more healthy persons. Health and sickness being a struggle of two principles, or humors within us; the one good and supporter of life, the other bad, and destroyer of it. These Pills assist nature to aid the good in throwing off the bad.—It is evident that the more the one predominates over the good, the more assistance the good requires. This is proved by the fact that in almost all violent diseases the patient requires large doses and they often have very little effect; but that only proves the great necessity there is for perseverance until powerful purging takes place. No one will doubt the truth of this who will once *fully* try it. *Let this most important truth* be deeply impressed on every mind. That all pain or weakness is owing to morbid, stagnant, and corrupt humors, which impede the circulation of the blood, and that *these pills if persevered in*, will remove all such humors by the stomach and bowels, which may be justly termed the sewer of the human body. Yet how different is their action on those who have hot acrid bile? Two or three pills will probably have very considerable action on such, in which case let them be persevered with until the action is uniform and good health is restored. Do not, however, fail to have recourse to them in any case of illness, even after you have been restored by them, for be assured, that if you require medicine, nothing will answer better, or sooner cure you The human body is often subject to derangement, but purgation with this medicine will sooner restore health than any other means DR. BRANDRETH solemnly assures every one who reads this, that it is his opinion, and that opinion is founded on experience, that this medicine will not only cure every disease, so called, although it is a demonstrable fact that there is only one disease, but will restore the human body to the primitive state of health enjoyed by the patriarchs of old, and life, by a continued care to keep the body in health with them, *may be prolonged* much beyond what it is now—for, remember, it is CORRUPTION that destroys life, and these pills remove corruption. Natural death can never take place until the principle of life is worn out, and this would seldom be in the most weakly, until 50 or 60 years of age, were we always careful to purge on the commencement of sickness

When a course of these pills is gone through with, for many days in succession, there may be unpleasant feelings, sometime griping pains in the bowels, flying pains all over the body, more especially in the stomach, and lowness of spirits These feelings need create no alarm, they are ALL THE NATURAL FORERUNNER OF HEALTH Sometimes it is advisable in old chronic cases, to increase from two or three pills up to twelve or fourteen, or more, according to the *urgency of the symptoms*; at first you go as high as six, and down to two or three; then up to eight or nine, and down to three or four, then up to ten or twelve, and down to four or five; then up to fourteen or sixteen, and gradually down again Sometimes, if you feel fatigued, take two at night and two in the morning, and leave off the Pills for three or four days, when you can commence again

The word COURSE is mentioned, which may be defined by the above, and the length of it in all cases depends on the symptoms, as you are never to expect health, unless the body is freed from all vitiated humors; *it matters not whether they be hot or acrid*, or stagnant and corrupt, for the Pills, although their action may be different at different times, still the same result will be experienced on the vitiated humors, namely, their removal

IN INFLAMMATORY COMPLAINTS, when the Pills have to be used every day in succession for several weeks, the usual dose is sometimes found to produce little or no effect on the bowels. This is occasioned in consequence of the previous doses having established a full drain on the corrupt humors of the body, which being now collected in great quantities in the stomach and in the intestinal tubes, have hardened them by their heat and serenity, and the bowels have thus become similar to a piece of leather, or skin, shrivelled by the application of fire, and therefore requires that the quantity of Pills should be in proportion to nature's requirements. It is on the same principle that in CHOLICS and sudden attacks of BILLIOUS DISEASE, such as the Yellow Fever and the like, the bowels are so difficult to be acted upon; it is the bad humors, the corruption, which opposes itself so strongly to the action of the purgative medicine.

When considerable doses have been swallowed without effect, say twenty or thirty Pills, that is, THAT quantity taken, whether all together or in repeated doses, and no effect produced, it is advisable to apply hot water with wood ashes in it, so as to form strong ley, to the feet and legs; it will also be proper, in very extreme cases, to apply a blister to each leg—and to the thighs also, in still more urgent cases, when life is in danger. These means have a tendency to attract *some of the humors from the more vital parts*, as the stomach and bowels—then the medicine, not being so strongly opposed, will produce its proper effect. It is like an army of five thousand fighting with one of ten *thousand, sending some of its allies to divert half their* number, while they annihilate those that remain; just so the hot water or the blisters will divert a great portion of the humors, and the Pills will then soon produce *purging, if persevered properly with*; and when that has commenced powerfully, all danger is over. I have never known but two cases where these means were required, but in those two cases, believe they were the *means of saving two valuable lives*, and I have administered these Pills to probably ten thousand persons, personally.

DIET.

Diet of one kind may be better than that of another kind, although it is not a matter of much consequence as regards the medicine; yet, the best, when these Pills are used, is good soup, once or twice a day. And it may be remembered, a light soup is generally digested in about two hours, a strong one in about four, and a regular meal in about six hours. When there has been a strong operation from these Pills, after a light breakfast, in about an hour or so, a basin of light soup is the very best thing to eat; (with bread, of course, if you like it) for the body is then in two hours supplied with NEW MATERIAL from the soup, it becoming chyle in two hours from the time it is taken into the stomach, and immediately supplies the waste the body has sustained by the powerful physicking. It is proper here to mention, that it is always best, except in sudden attacks of disease, (when nothing must prevent an immediate dose,) to take the Pills on an entirely empty *stomach, the medicine then has nothing to oppose its* passage into the intestinal tubes, and therefore produces much better effects than when impeded by solid, or any kind of food Gruel is, however, always good, *whether made of oat meal or Indian meal*, and can be used at any time; it is well to take the Pills at the same time you take your gruel, either with, before, or after, This rule does not hold so good with broth; it *holds good only with gruel*, or water. It is never improper, however, at any time, to take them; they will always have a good effect, whether taken immediately after, or immediately before a meal. In INFLAMMATORY cases, while the pain is violent, gruel, tea, coffee, or water alone, ought to be used, when the pain has subsided, then commence with your broths or soups.

San Francisco, Jan. 22, 1848. *3-yl.

PRUEBAS

EN FAVOR DE LAS

PILDORAS VEJETALES UNIVE[RSALES]

DEL

DOCTOR BRANDRETH,

POR MAYOR Y MENOR
EN EL ALMACEN DE

C. L. ROSS,

SAN FRANCISCO, *ALTA CALIFOR[NIA]*

ES efecto de esta medicina famosa el pu
sangre; el convertir la sangre pobre y co
en sangre rica y sana. Y porque producen es
las han buscado con perseverancia nuestros ci
de todas las clases; y la eficacia notoria qu
dichas pildoras de restaurar la salud, las h
populares.

Curan ellas de todas enfermedades, *solame*
que purifican la sangre, quitandole las pro
malas y suministrandole las buenas.

Se forma de la sangre la parte solida del cu
mano. Se convierten en sangre los alime
tomamos, y asi recupera el cuerpo lo que pie
tinuamente, de suerte que, segun el sistema
en el espacio, a poca diferencia, de nueve
alimentos [illegible] el cuerpo
gamos que por cualquier causa, y aun a conse
de desordenes de la jeneracion anterior a la
sea impura la sangre, sera tambien malsana
pongamos que la atmosfera en que hemos vi
algun tiempo, e los alimentos que hemos
hayan sido perjudiciales a la salud, o que dole
aplicacion demasiada, hayan perturbado el
por cualquiera de estas causas se hallara co
la sangre

Pues en casos semajantes hagase uso diaria
las pildoras de Brandreth, tomando de dos a se
las circunstancias ¿Cual sera su efecto?
de la sangre las materias impuras, y dejaran
solamente las buenas para renovar cada parte d
po. Entonces se vuelve sana la parte malsan
quiere pronto el *estomago* tal vigor que aun
malo y los alimentos por lo comun pernicio
algun tiempo no haran mucho dano, a la salud;
la continuacion del aire malo y de los alimen
niciosos no hara dano, con que se tomen de tie
tiempo dichas pildoras; pues espeleran del cu
partes impuras, e infundiran vigor y vida en
peramento, dejando en el las partes sanas

Cuando haya enfermedad en los huesos y
sarreglo jeneral en el cuerpo, curaran las pil
Brandreth en diez y nueve casos si se ofrece
inte Acordaos que los alimentos renuevan
mente el cuerpo y los huesos; y con el auxilio
medicina benefica, en la cuarta parte del tie
cesario por lo comun a la naturaleza Dentro
o cuatro anos, un cuerpo malsano, enfermo
mado, se puede volver enteramente sano y
La mudanza mas o menos pronta dependera
mente del efecto que se permitira produzcan la
ras de Brandreth: se puede graduar este efecto
los deseos del paciente De esto *no puede r*
ningun dano; sino mucha ventaja. Pregunta
tros amigos despreocupados, ¿cual sera el efect
pildoras de Brandreth? Oireis lo bastante pa
venceros de que no correis ningun riesgo en
yarlas, y que no haciendolo podeis perjudicar
salud.

Cuando este purificada la sangre ningun a
podra haceros dano. No padecereis de [illegible]
estomago. podreis comer pasteles o cualquie
cosa, con que seais moderados; y cuanto mas
sea la variedad de los alimentos, tanto mejor
sangre. Todos los que tengan un estomago de
padezcan de dispepsia, o que tengan algun a
deberian acudir sin demora a las pildoras de Br
cuyas pildoras fortificaran sin duda el princip
vida, y renovaran, perseverando con ellas, el
conservando los materiales buenos que se ha
el, y haciendo desaparecer los malos. La
buena no puede formar carne mala ni malos h
y acordaos que dichas pildoras purificaran segu
la sangre

El *modo de preparar los estractos vejetales* qu
ponen las pildoras de Brandreth, esta asegur
letras patentes de los Estados Unidos, cuyas l
concedieron a *Benjamin Brandreth* a veinte de
de 1843.

Los estractos de que se componen, segun la
ficacion contenida en la nueva patente, se co
sin hacer uso de calor o de caldera hirviente.
logra con seguridad el mismo principio, sin alte
que contienen las yerbas y los vejetales

Deberia guardarse el publico de medicinas re
dadas en aviso que se me han robado

PARA LAS SENORAS.

Deberian usar las Senoras mui a menudo la
ras de Brandreth, pues no solo eximen de mal
ves de estomago, sino preservan enteramente de
Dichas pildoras son inocentes. No debilitan,
aumentan las fuerzas, y proporcionan aquella
que desean disfrutar todas las madres Son e
tes para remediar el estrenimiento que tan fr
temente ocurre en ciertas circunstancias impor

No hai medicina mejor que esta Es mas sua
el aceite de palma christi, y las toman ahora je
mente muchas Señoras en las circunstancias ind
Puede citar el Doctor Brandreth a muchos m
del mejor credito que las recomiendan como me
superior a cuantas otras se usan. Estan prep
por medio de una combinacion de yerbas y vej
purifican la sangre, y arrancan los malos humo
blandura.

Debe hallarse dichoso el hombre que se vio op
y abatido de enfermedades y padecimientos que
podian ni curar ni aliviar, poseyendo ahora esta
cina que se ha descubierto y presentado al p
Los debiles, flacos y enfermizos se fortifican
de pocos dias con esta medicina, y usandola co
severancia quedan libres de todos los males, sin
un ochavo en facultativos. Siendo propias para
las circunstancias y posiciones, son el mejor re
para las familias, para los marineros y viajant
mar y por tierra; preservan del escorbuto y e
miento, sin que se necesite rejimen particular, o
do, estraordinario para obviar resfriados.

Las PILDORAS DE BRANDRETH, com
dicina de familia, son especialmente inaprecia
los paises sujetos a variaciones repentinas del
Teniendolas siempre a mano se pueden admin
primer ataque de enfermedad, y curaran a men
tes que haya tenido tiempo para llegar el medico

En casos de inflamacion y colicos, aliviaran
y perseverando en tomarlas segun las reglas p
uso, haran todo lo que se pueda esperar de cua
medicina para restablecer al enfermo.

En todos casos de indijestion, lombrices, asm
fermedades del corazon, afecciones del estomag
los intestinos, se hallara que son un remedio

Para estar seguro del beneficio de estas pildor
celebres, deberia uno tenerlas siempre en su casa
acudir a ellas desde el primer sintoma de
Una dosis entonces vale mas que una docena d
que este arraigada la enfermedad,

San Francisco, Enero 22, 1848. *3

The California Star.

In proportion as the structure of a Government gives force to Public Opinion, it is essential that Public Opinion should be Enlightened —*Washington*

VOL. II. SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 18, 1848. NO. 11.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

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OLD EUROPE AND YOUNG AMERICA.

[From the Gazette de France]

Europe goes on dreaming of the proud eras of her former glory, and though decrepit and failing from the active seeds of all kinds of corruptions, still she cannot give credit to the prodigies of the rising people of America, whom she views in the light of adventurers and parvenus.

Cherishing the prejudices of England, she takes as a species of indirect flattery and eulogium, the various misrepresentations which are made by a calculating enemy about the American expeditions in Mexico

According to European journals, both the land and sea forces of the United States are badly accoutred, ill-disciplined, wasting away under diseases, frequently mutinous, and can not long withstand being dispersed like clouds by the formidable and numerous army of the heroic generalissimo, Santa Anna.

All these accounts, which are merely the imaginings of frivolous journalists, and offered as a species of homage to the credulity of Old Europe, are proved to be false by the authentic accounts recently received from that country, and which bear upon their face the impress of undoubted impartiality

Open a map of the United States and Mexico, look at the line of operations by the sea and land forces of the Union and one would be inclined to believe that the great genius of Carnot and Bonaparte suggested the plans pursued by the American generals in Mexico, and the brilliant successes of France during the invasions of Belgium, Germany, and Italy had been translated across the Atlantic

A fleet of vessels is overrunning the coast of California, some three hundred leagues in extent, and has in three months effected the conquest of that territory, where, moreover, they are hailed with delight by the Mexican populace as liberators.

During these hundred days, a body of five thousand men under the command of General Kearney effected the conquest of New Mexico without a blow.

Another army of the same force under the command of General Taylor, has taken Matamoras, Monterey. Saltillo, and marched on Victoria, which is an equal distance from Monterey and Tampico, where the three American generals, Kearny, Taylor and Wool will meet and concentrate their forces.

Another fleet has taken Tampico, the best port in the Gulf; the troops were landed, the place fortified, and in a few weeks only this flourishing town is made a new centre for Mexican commerce with the United States, and the army that occupied it marched to Victoria, the rendezvous of all the invading army.

All these conquests, the immensity of which it is that renders them apparently fabulous, are carried into effect by the same prestige as the almost miraculous invasion of Germany and Italy, by the young General Bonaparte, who only had unpaid and unaccoutred soldiers under his command, all, however, young, and volunteers, and inspired by patriotism and a love of glory.

Bonaparte carried liberty to the other side of the Alps; and at the sight of a French flag, the population arose and hailed the victor as a preserver, and sent by the Almighty.

On the coast of California and Mexico, on the banks of the Rio Grande, and at Tampico, the same kind of generals and soldiers were present, and the same sympathies among the invaded people, and the same immense and glorious results

The American soldiery are also the sons of agriculturists, all volunteers, and their only ambition is the glory of their country and the deliverance of an enslaved people. Their general volunteers, like themselves, without any more experience of war or commanding, than Bonaparte had at his debut, have like the European heroes, concentrated the force of mind, will, and promises of liberty.

Let us pause an instant to make an essential remark. Mexico is inhabited by various kinds of inhabitants who are often at civil enmity, she is annually almost a prey to the excesses of some new revolution, and is always treated as a conquered nation by the various victorious generals. In this invasion by the American army she sees an end to all her difficulties, and a road opened to prosperity and greatness—Hence the issue of the various combats has been promptly decided.

In vain does England, the enemy of the country she formerly possessed, but which she lost at the cannon's mouth, in vain does she present Santa Anna with an heroic army of twenty thousand men; in vain does she suppose, in her cowardly and envious forethought, that all Mexico has arisen, and that the handfull of Americans, five hundred leagues off from the principle cities of the Union, will be devastated by the climate, disease, death and finally by Santa Anna's troops. We predict that before the end of the year 1847 Taylor will plant the American flag in the immense capital of Mexico, in the palace of Montezuma and Cortez.

During all this time, while a few thousand Americans in a few months conquered a country of greater extent than France, richer in mines than the whole continent of Europe, whilst a company of scientific engineers explored the vast deserts of California and Oregon in every direction, countries hitherto unknown, whilst they described with the greatest talent the course of their rivers, measure the altitude of their mountains, give descriptions of even the new plants they meet with, discover immense and fertile territories which they prepare for the colonists which follow them—Whilst they are doing all this what is old Europe about?

The three grand Pharoahs of the north, having one hundred millions of subjects or slaves, fifteen hundred thousand regular soldiers, and fifteen hundred millions of revenue, conspire together mysteriously for six months, and accomplish the conquest of Cracow, a defenceless town, a country of heroes, the saviors in former times of their states, a sainted and sacred city, into which these sovereigns ought not to have entered save with feelings of awe and respect. They take from the Poles their laws, their language, their God, and cause them to submit to a shameful servitude. These princes, absolutely frenzied by the absolute power in their hands, act over again the reigns of Nebudchadnezzar and Belshazzar, and forget the predictions of Daniel, for the fulfilment of which the oppressed people daily put up the most fervent prayers

Young America, on the contrary, hospitable and generous as she is, offers to the proscribed of all nations, land without taxes, and a free share in all the blessings and liberties which Providence has vouchsafed to the human race

Let us look forward a few years, and prejudge the destinies of the two worlds.

Young America will enter into a treaty of peace with Mexico, and will receive as indemnity California, New Mexico, and Tampico.—Her victorious army will proceed to emancipate the two Canadas, and after that, Ireland also, as a reprisal and indemnity for the letters of marque granted by the English to London privateers against American commerce. The American shipping from the ports in California will monopolise the commerce of China, the East Indies, &c.

America will generously allow Europe to partake of her immense conquests; emigration will progressively increase, and there will arrise in the interior of the Union flourishing countries under the names of New France, New Poland, and New Ireland. In twenty years America will have doubled her population, commerce, riches, and extent, and her fleets will be much more numerous than those of England and the old world.

During the same period, the people of old Europe, victims of a sickly civilization, ruined by monopolies and imposts, exposed to famine, suffering under a hard servitude, will be without energy sufficient to resist the invasion of the Muscovite barbarians.

France only can save Europe from an irruption of the northern hordes, and from the increasing and proud dominion of her neighbors on the other side of the channel; but she must be freed from the exorbitant taxation, partial laws, ruinous monopolies, and an absolute and brutifying administration; she must have an inflexible will to regain the institution of '89, the reestablishment of national militia, the government of the country by the country itself, the liberty of teaching, the press, &c. Had she even an internal administration similar to that in existence at the commencement of the 16th century, as described by Machiavelli, we might say in the words of that great writer—"France this country of heroes, has nothing to fear from Spain, England or Germany, &c. She has only to fear the sacrilegious usurpation of her sacred liberties."

To sum up between the new and old worlds, education, taxes, government, public works, language, war, marine affairs, in fact, every thing forms a contrast perfectly different with the Young Americans of the U. States—there perfect equality exists among the whites; their social laws are primitive, and they enjoy the largest liberty. The blacks are treated with every care, and enjoy more comforts than most of the agricultural laborers of Europe.

In the United States, each village has an unfettered press, papers which are not subject to stamp duty or taxes, a library and a free school, where the old European emigrants, usually very ignorant, go to be instructed with their children. In the United States the countryman, agriculturist or merchant is free of all the various imposts, such as for patents, salt tax, passports, license to carry arms, all indirect imposts, and especially of the conscription. They can teach, publish, travel, cultivate, hunt, without asking authority from any one.

Each State has its own parliamentary administration, elected by all the inhabitants, and invested with a sovereign power to carry on the public works given them into the hands of companies in perpetuity, and these enterprises are always repaid by means of tolls established on the routes, the canals as well as on the railroads, &c.

Each State has built in situations hitherto uncultivated, large university edifices, for the teaching of the higher branches of education, and for the accommodation of the masters and pupils. The situation is chosen in the most picturesque and healthy spot, and especially far from the capitals of the States, so that the youth freed from the contaminating influences of large cities, receive a physical education by means of daily excursions to the country, and a moral as well as an intellectual one, under the continual direction of the most scientific and respectable masters to be found in Europe or America.

Each State then, not levying anything in the shape of imposts, pays its expenses from its own revenue, or by the sale of some portion of the vast lots of wild land belonging to it, and the value of which land is daily increasing.—As the American union enjoys the most perfect legal liberty, and not the least shadow of a danger of the usurpation of this liberty, it does not support a standing army of more than 12,000 men, but in the military school a number of officers are educated who are destined to command the militia, which is always organized, clothed, armed, and exercised, on the spot, without any expense. This militia numbers some twelve hundred thousand men, all young, excellent marksman, and of ambitious minds.

The Union possesses but few ships of the line, but she has a thousand steamboats, and ten thousand sailing vessels engaged in foreign commerce, and a hundred thousand expert seamen. The promontories at the entrance of all their rivers are fortified The United States thus have nothing to fear from any attack either by land or sea. In case of war with England, her immense and untold resources, in vessels, provisions, sailors, and her inexhaustible territorial riches, would assert her superiority by the number of her privateers and intrepid sailors

America, fortunately for herself, has not yet produced any great orators, celebrated poets, novelists, or comedians, precursors, if not producers, of political catastrophes. They have no corrupt and mean orator, like Demosthenes, produced by the demoralized condition of the higher class of society, thundering out invectives against Philip and Alexander, bribed by the great king, and begging his life of a shadow in his precipitate flight from battle. They have no Cicero, going over by turns from Pompey to Cesar, from Cesar to Brutus, and from Brutus to Augustus—pleading against his conscience at the request of the opulent Crassus, and criminally saving the life of the parricide centurion who was his assassin. They have no Sallust or Mæcenas, worthy of celebrity more on account of their immorality than their talents. They have no Mirabeau, the partizan by turns of the Revolution, the Usurpation, of the Prince Egalite, and the legitimate royalty whom he had helped to depose. Neither have they given birth to a Virgil or a Horace, sons of freedmen, elevated from the servile duties of the palace, and using their extraordinary talents to immoralize as a benefactor of humanity, a dissimulating usurper, the mean, perfidious, cruel assassin of Cicero and a crowd of great men. These poets, loaded with favors and riches, have by their works and meanness, rendered the reigns of Tiberias and Nero, which in reality were the shame and terror of humanity, apparently plausible and infallable. They corrupt century after century by the seductions of their literary genius, and successive generations solicit princes to make themselves Cesars, Agustusses, or absolute monarchs, in order that they may receive the prodigal gifts lavished on servile poetry.

The Americans cannot yet have a Napoleon who should have been shot at the commencement of his career of usurpation of absolute power, which act of justice had it been meted out in France, would have prevented the seductive example of an immense but lamentable glory—the shame of invasion—the fatality of revolutions, and the death of a million of heroic French soldiers sacrificed in all parts of the globe without any true national end to attain.

The United States, to their honor be it said, have produced great men who have been of far more utility—more pure, and of humane and inventing geniuses, such as Washington, Franklin, the two Adams, Gallatin, Madison, Fulton, who have all given their immortal names to towns more numerous than those Cyrus, Alexander and Cæsar destroyed; and w

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can well and justly compare them with our greatest patriots and minds who were equally disinterested and devoted to their country, such as Sully, Vauban, Monge, Carnot, &c.

In vain shall we search in Europe amid the three great empires of the North, with a population of 100 millions of souls, for any illustrations of character during the last thirty years as worthy of remembrance from their talents, character, and public virtues, as the legislatures of young America, indeed the heads of these vast empires have deserved an undying infamy for the slavery and persecution of the most generous of people, and the massacre of the most noble and worthy families.

Let us admire the benificence of the divine Providence, who knows how to reserve for a people worthy of liberty, extraordinary men, living unknown until the day for action arrives, when they give solemn proofs of their greatness, in the same manner that the young queen bees of a hive are fed and kept prisoners in their cells until the very moment that the reigning queen dies, when the troubled hive suspend their labors, and would inevitably perish unless the young queen who is chosen by the chiefs of the seragho, did not from the very moment of her accession, exercise the most important duties completely and without hesitation. So it is with the President of the Union, who frequently passes without any preparation from the retirement of private life to the government of a mighty people, and treats on an equal footing and with dignity with the most powerful potentates on the face of the globe

Again, some years hence, when Young America shall have become still more enlightened and generous, she will emancipate the blacks, whilst the European governments seem to wish, in emulation of them now, to condemn their white population to slavery by means of their immense standing armies and taxes, even during peace, and also by the continually increasing ignorance and misery.

Henceforward, Young America is destined to enjoy a flourishing and permanent tranquility, whilst old Europe will be exposed to perpetual and bloody convulsions.

J. CORDIER, Deputy from Jura

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURD'Y MARCH 18 1848

☞ *The "California Star" EXPRESS (60 days to Independence, Mo, will leave this place on the 1st of April, and New Helvetia on the 15th. Postage on letters 50, on papers 1 2 1-2 cents*

*Mr J. Von Pfister will act as Agent for this paper for Benicia City and country adjacent.

The communication of E. P. Jones, from its great length, is postponed until next week.

A list of the Wholesale Prices current, is unavoidably left over. A few errors occur in that of the Californian. Will our neighbor please correct them?

We introduce in our columns of to-day, the leading section of a lengthy article, absorbingly interesting, upon California. It is from the pen of Dr. V. FOURGEAUD; we shall advert to it again

☞ We deeply regret, that from unforeseen interruptions, our design of publishing in the Spanish language, is, for the time being, prevented. We were unwilling to engage in this matter without the certainty of a continuance first becoming apparent. We shall persist, nevertheless, in our original intentions, and announce again when we can do so with safety.

SAN FRANCISCO—The present white population of this place exceeds 800 souls.

Males, (adults)	575
Females, "	177
Children, (of ages proper to attend School,)	60

This, as ascertained by the Board of School Trustees, in recently canvassing the town, is correct. Scarcely eight months since, the total number of whites was 375. There has been over an hundred per cent increase within this time.

We were informed a few days since, that a very valuable silver mine was situated in the vicinity of this place, and again, that its locality was known. Mines of quicksilver are being found all over the country. Gold has been discovered in the Northern Sacramento Districts, about forty miles above Sutter's Fort. Rich mines of copper are said to exist north of these Bays.

☞ Mr Geo. Hyde appears to-day in reply to a communicated article of last week. He denies having a *pecuniary* interest in the Californian, it will be seen

THE MINERAL MANIA—*all not Coal that glitters*—The Philosopher's Stone never called into the field, and away from honest labor such a host of diligent bodies, as have the recent discoveries in the mineral kingdom, in California Gold—the veritable gold itself has been dragged forth, and now that it has been turned from the earth without sowing, we would'nt be willing to risk a prediction where the excitement caused will cease.

Some silver-seeking 'uns, in the course of their researches, not many miles off, happened upon a shining substance; and *coal* at this particular juncture being preferable to suspense, or valueless black rock, coal it must be. Yes, coal had been brought to light! coal enough to provide the proposed line of Panama steamers with fuel! Perhaps, though, it would be well to bring it to the light and heat of the furnace Ah! there did exist a slight difference between this and the bona fide, lucklessly for the people. It did certainly look like coal and the scientific say it felt like coal! The only difference between this and *the* coal then, was, coal would burn and this would not!

LARGE CARAL—We are credibly informed by persons late in from the interior, that a number of our countrymen with several Californians, are actively engaged in building an extensive caral, or enclosure, in the valley of the river San Joaquin, for the purpose of capturing wild horses The caral, when completed, it is said, will enclose twenty five acres of land.

THE MINES—We have purposely refrained a mere mention of our mineral wealth hitherto, being desirous of one day presenting a chapter or two, from which there would be derived a fair estimate of its extent. In the course of the able review of the prospects of California which we this week open, this will appear.

THE LAST "DECISION" YET—A venerable friend of ours burst into a fit of immoderate laughter, upon hearing the following from a waggish acquaintance, told in his best style It is certainly a new way of settling differences that had better at once be adopted by every first, second, and subaltern Alcalde in the country A sub is the hero in this case.

His Alcaldeship, after favoring the parties with a "hearing," (though perspiring profusely meanwhile,) rises to the decision It matters nothing to our readers what is the case in question. Deliberately drawing from his vest pocket, his worn and soiled *machero*, he applies fire to a cigarito, which he thrusts in his mouth. Carefully replacing the steel and tinder, between every puff or two he pronounces the law and judgement thus: "You (to the plaintiff,) pay the costs if you please and say no more about it. And as for you, sir, (turning to tha defendant,) I guess you will have to stand treat for the crowd!"

Plaintiff,—"Bueno."

Defendant,—"Come, judge, what'll it be?" (adjourn to the Bar, *omnes*.)

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS—Heavy rains have fallen within the week. This places the safety of the crops beyond a question. From different parts of the country they are represented as extremely forward. Wheat in the northern valleys never looked finer. The weather preceding these rains, for weeks in succession, was everywhere delightful. Thermometer in this place, 63 deg. in the shade.

With an unguarded and insecure prison house, is it to be wondered that convicts weekly effect their escape? When will the Authorities of the Town learn wisdom?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALIFORNIA STAR—

Sir,—There appears, in your last number, an anonymous communication, in which it is publicly asserted that George Hyde, the first Alcalde, has purchased an interest in the Californian newspaper, and that it is now under his absolute control

The undersigned has been desirous, during the past four or six weeks, to give this report a public denial: but, until the publication of your last paper, no proper opportunity had presented itself. He now, therefore, positively denies that he has purchased an interest, or, that he did ever have any pecuniary interest whatever, in the said paper, and consequently has not now, nor did he ever, exercise any control over that establishment. The public assertion alluded to by your anonymous correspondent, may be attributed to the fact, that the undersigned did, several months ago, offer to purchase it of Mr. Buckelew, but did not do so.

GEORGE HYDE.

March 12, 1848.

[For the California Star.]

Prospects of California.

A band of honest, highminded and true patriots, not more than seventy-two years ago, declared to the world that henceforth they were freemen, and England, proud, powerful England had to submit;—for, if then she knew not the men who had written this declaration of their independence, she soon afterwards became convinced of her error. She had lost her North American Colonies, "the brightest jewels in her crown," and a nation of freemen had sprung into existence.

The powers of Europe, spectators of this eventful drama, gazed with astonishment, applauding secretly the lesson given to Great Britain by the citizens of a country which two hundred years ago was "a boundless wilderness, peopled only by a few scattered bands of savages." But mark the beneficial influence of our happy institutions. In 1790, the Union consisted of 13 states, it now numbers 28 besides its old and newly conquered territories. In 1790, the population of the United States was estimated at 3, 929, 827, in 1840, it was 17, 068, 666 Enterprise, industry, civilization and wealth have spread throughout this immense region with a rapidity almost incredible Take Ohio for example. Its first settlement was made only sixty years ago. In 1790, its population was 3,000, fifty years afterwards, (in 1840) it amounted to more than one million and a half! In 1800, Cincinnati had a population of 750, in 1845 it contained over 50,000 inhabitants. But it would be doing great injustice to that state and its principal city, or to any other of our states or cities to mark their mere increase in population—Who has ever traveled through Ohio, who has ever walked through the broad and elegant streets, of Cincinnati, not to speak of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans etc, without wonder? Indeed, we can say with truth and with pride, no where in the most gifted portions of the whole world is civilization and all the benefits resulting from it, carried to a higher degree of perfection. No where is there more industry, more enterprise, more happiness Comparatively but few in boasted Europe have the privileges of freemen, but few there possess the benefits of civilization, the great masses being purposely kept in ignorance and abject poverty, scarcely earning a scanty subsistence by constant, and, in many cases inhuman physical labor Contrast the position of the ignorant peasants of France, the serfs of Russia, or the boors of Germany with that of our farmers. Think of the miserable state of unhappy Ireland. Ay! look at the condition of the working population of England; enter those far-famed factories, where children are crippled for life, where youth is blighted, and where if man ever lives over forty-five he is a useless being, crushed and exhausted mentally and physically, think of all this and with a swelling heart you will thank Providence that you were born an American. As pioneers of this noble race of men we are here, and it becomes us, even at this early period, to enquire into the prospects of our newly adopted home.

The Star Spangled Banner floats over all California. New cities are springing up in every direction, mills are being erected, boats built, farms cultivated, rich mines are being discovered, some are already in successful operation, large commercial houses are being established, wholesome laws are rapidly taking the place of anarchy and confusion Industry is every where exhibited, every man has his work, every one his plan The ball has been set in motion and will be kept moving. Compare the past with the present, and ask the native Californians what they have lost Lost! The useless leagues of land they possessed have suddenly become valuable; their country formerly without laws, in a constant state of revolution, will now be protected like all American territories. Their children, profiting by the example of the enterprising American, will learn that industry is the mainspring of happiness—

> "All is the gift of industry; what o'er
> Exalts, embellishes, and renders life
> Delightful"

In the most favored countries of the world, (and no where is there one more so than this,) industry is indispensible to prosperity, and the mythological creation of a Midas, converting every thing into gold by touch, furnishes a true image of human industry.

Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce are the three fruitful sources of wealth, and no where, we are prepared to show, can these branches of human pursuits, with their different subdivisions, offer stronger inducements and greater advantages

A cursory glance over the region known as "Upper California" is sufficient to prove that no other country posseses a more varied soil, or one capable of producing in greater abundance all vegetable substances. Where will you find richer lands than those which border the Sacramento and San Joaquin?—These can be drained at a comparatively small expense, and all the products belonging to a temperate climate may be furnished by this region alone. Before many years, levees will be constructed on the banks of these rivers, and the vast tract known as the "Tulares" will be cultivated, and rice constitute our principal article of export. It is well known that the swamps of Carolina were considered valueless until converted into rice fields. This grain was first raised on the up lands, but was afterwards transferred to the low grounds which border the rivers, on account of the facilities furnished for irrigation by the rise of the tide. These swamps now constitute the principal wealth of Carolina. The climate of the Sacramento and the San Joaquin is admirably adapted to the culture of this cereal.

Wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, beans, garden vegetables, in a word, all the products of the happiest portions of the globe, can be raised in California, with as little difficulty as any where, and no where will they pay the agriculturalist better for his labor. Ride over the fertile vallies of the Upper Pueblo, Napa, Suisun, and Sonoma, and you will at once perceive the advantages of these localities Ere long when these beautiful vallies become thickly settled, they will represent, with their climate of eternal spring, those rare spots which when seen are never left without regret, depicted by poets as earthly paradises.

The progress of agriculture has ever been closely connected with the general history of every country. The system heretofore practised in California, and to which holders of immense tracts of land confined themselves, that, we mean, of rearing large flocks and herds, allowing them to wander about and consume the natural product of the soil was the first step towards permanent settlement and cultivation This practice is, up to this hour, generally followed, but as the population increases, and civilization progresses, land will become more valuable and the wants of the inhabitants more numerous and varied Farms will be established throughout the territory, vegetables of every variety and fruits of the choicest kinds will then become abundant Let no one complain that there is a want of these luxuries at present The answer is simple They have not hitherto been planted. Even in California, no fruit can be reaped without labor. Examine the beautiful garden of Capt. L, in the heart of San Francisco, where the soil is as bad as can be found any where in this country, and you will be astonished to learn that these fifty cubic varas of land, furnish, not only an abundant supply of vegetables for the principal hotel of this place, but enough also to accommodate several private families

Shall we speak of our vines,

> "Blushing with Bacchant coronals along
> The paths, o'er which the far festoon entwines"

Our grapes are unsurpassed by any we have eaten in the vineyards of France, and every judge of wine must confess, while enjoying a goblet of the delicious beverage from the Pueblo de los Angeles, that it is seldom excelled even by the far-famed Port. We were much amused a few days ago at an estimable friend, who from the opportunities he had had, declared with the pertinacity of a connaisseur, that he could at once distinguish California from Port wine. A good specimen of each was presented. The wine from our vineyards was instanter pronounced Port, and vice versa. We had a laugh at our friend, who forgot his mistake over a bottle of real Californian.

Oranges, olives, the different varieties of melons, apples, peaches, apricots, nectarines, pears, plumbs, cherries, almonds, quinces, mulberries, raspberries, strawberries, figs, pomegranates, etc. etc., either grow wild or are easily cultivated in California. A year or two ago, we have been informed, Capt. Sutter found a few cotton seeds among others which he had; they were thrown into the ground and no further care taken of them They produced, however, vigorous plants, and at the proper season yielded a fine specimen of cotton. The sugar cane is now reared in California, but only for immediate use; we hope that ere long it will be extensively cultivated, and that enough of this valuable plant will be converted into sugar to supply the country. We have conversed with a manufacturer of tobacco residing in San Francisco, who assured us that when he left his farm up the Sacramento to join "the volunteers" he had sown some tobacco seed; when he returned, the season for gathering it had passed, in fact, most of it had been stolen by the Indians, but he succeeded in finding a few leaves which he made into cigars—pronounced by himself and other good judges equal to the best Havana. We are happy to learn that our informant is about to engage in the cultivation of this plant. Hemp and flax also, we are convinced, will soon be raised in considerable quantities.

But we must stop, for a simple enumeration of the various articles in the vegetable kingdom, which are or may be raised in California, would carry us beyond a reasonable limit—Material for lumber of an excellent quality is abundant. As a grazing country it is well known that this cannot be surpassed if equalled. We have learned with pleasure, that several farmers are turning their attention to the rearing of a superior breed of sheep.

TOWN COUNCIL.

At a special meeting of the Town Council, Saturday evening, March 4th, it was Resolved, That the committee appointed to superinten the sale of town lots, attend to, and direct the sale of the same.

SPECIAL MEETING, March 17, 1848.

The minutes of the last regular meeting and of the called meeting of March 4th being adopted, Dr V. J. Fourgeaud, Chairman School Commissioners handed in a communication concerning the Town School.

Mr. Clark moved that $400 be appropriated in installments, upon certain contingencies, Carried.

The petition of Messrs. Dickson & Hay and others, relative to the removal of fences to the lines of the new survey was read, and a committee of three appointed to attend to the same. Committee, Messrs Clark, Jones, and Leidesdorff.

The petition of B. R. Buckelew and others, for the extension of Jackson street to Sansom, and for other purposes was then read, whereupon Mr Jones moved that a committee of three be appointed to take the matter into consideration. Committee, Messrs Jones, Leidesdorff, and Howard.

Mr Howard moved that Hopeful Toler be appointed Clerk of the Town, and receive the amount now paid the Alcalde for clerk hire, which after some discussion was withdrawn—Mr Hyde denying the right of the Council to appoint a clerk.

The Council then adjourned.

Resolution.

RESOLVED, That not exceeding four hundred dollars be appropriated to the payment of the teacher of the Public School in this place. Two hundred to be paid at the expiration of six months, and two hundred at the expiration of twelve months from the commencement of the School Carried

MARRIED,

In this place on the 12th inst. by the Rev. ADDISON PRATT, FRANKLIN WEAVER, Esq, to MISS RACHAEL READ, all of this place.

At the same time by the Rev. JOHN SIRRINE, MR. J B. MARSTON to MISS SARAH STILL, all of this place

PASSENGERS—In the Brig Sabine, Messrs. Lang and Badger. Mr Holbrook Supercargo

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVED,

March 16—Brig Sabine, Vincent, 168 days from Boston Cargo, merchandise

SAILED.

March 17—Bark Tasso, Lindsay, for southern coast

This has been a dull week for our merchants—total amount of sales will not exceed $5000

[*Carefully reported for the Star.*]

Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16, 1848.

BEEF.—*Salt, imported*, $12 per bbl. None in market.

FRESH BEEF—Ready sale $2 per cwt

BEEF—On the hoof, from $5 to $8 per head, dull sale

BACON.—Scarce, California best, 15 cts Imported, 12 cts per lb.

BUTTER.—Market flush, sales brisk at 50 cts per lb.

BARLEY—Scarce, ready sale $1,50 per bu.

BEANS—Market overstocked, sales moderate, $1,37 per bushel.

CORN.—Very scarce, ready sale, $1,50 per bu.

CHEESE—Scarce, sales dull. California best, 25 cts per lb Oregon best, 37 1-2.

FRESH CRANBERIES—Very scarce, ready sale, $12 per bbl.

EGGS—Ready sale 50 cts per doz.

FLOUR—The market well stocked, sales rather inactive Prices, California, $4 per cwt. Oregon, $4,25. Chile, $4,12 1-2, scarce.

Dried Fruit:—

APPLES.—Very scarce, ready sale, 25 cts. per lb.
CURRENTS.— " " 25 " "
PEACHES.— " " 37 1-2 " "
PEARS.— " " 12 1-2 " "

HAY—Scarce, ready sale, good article, $30 per ton.

HORSES—From $15 to $30.

HIDES.—Ready sale $1,50

MUTTON—On the hoof, $2 per head.

ONIONS.—Scarce, ready sale $2 per 25 lbs.

PORK.—*Salt, imported*, $11 per bbl. None in market.

POTATOES—Market full, sales small and rather dull California, 50 cts per 25 lbs Oregon, 75 cts

PEAS—Market full, sales moderate, $1,25 per bu.

FRESH SALMON—Scarce, ready sale 12 1-2 cts per lb

PICKLED SALMON—Market full, sales dull, prices, $8 to $9 per bbl.

TURNIPS.—Scarce, ready sale, $3 per bbl.

TALLOW.—Ready sale, 5 cts per lb.

WHEAT.—The general tone of the market flat.—Sales small, country overstocked, price, 62 1-2 cts. per bushel.

LUMBER MARKET.

BOARDS AND JOICE—Market flush Pine and Redwood, best, $50 per 1000 ft.

REFUGE—Reduced prices, sales moderate,

SHINGLES—Market full, sales moderate. Redwood best, $7 per th'd. Refuge, $5.

LIME! LIME!!

20 BBLS. Santa Cruz Lime, of superior quality, at the New York Store. 11-tf

COLONNADE HOUSE.

KEARNLY STREET.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is invited to this newly fitted up, and genteel establishment, situated in Kearney street a few doors from Portsmouth Square The proprietors, determined upon maintaining the respectability of the House, now open it well furnished, and will spare no pains to make it the first establishment of the kind now in the place. As a Restaurant it will be open at all hours

A reading room will shortly be attached

CONWAY & WESTCOTT.

San Francisco, March 18, 1848. 11-tf

GREEN BAIZE, a very nice article for Table Cloths, at the New York Store. 9-tf

Great Bargains

AT THE

NEW YORK STORE.

Selling off at reduced Prices,

TO close a number of consignments the subscriber offers the following goods which will be found much cheaper than ever before offered;

Hooks & Eyes 37 1-2 cts per doz. boxes
Superior plated do. $1 per gross
Tapes, 12 1-2 cts. per doz pieces,
Pins, at 75 cts per bunch,
Buttons, assorted 25 cts to 5 dols per gross,
Shirt Collars $1,50 per doz,
" Bosoms 3,00 " "
" " superior 6,00 per doz,
Silver pencils 2 dols
Wooden lead pencils 1 to 3 reales per doz,
Buck combs 50 cts to 3 dols per doz
Dressing combs, assorted, 37 1-2 to 2 dols per doz,
Fine tooth " 1,50 per doz,
Assorted cotton thread 75 cts per lb,
Steel pens 25 cts to 1 dol per gross,
Fine linen cambric hd'fs at 50 cts each,
Cases of cotton pant's stuff 18 to 25 cts per yd
100 doz suspenders 75 cts per doz,
Vesting, assorted qualities 50 cts per yd,
A few set of superior chess men,
Fish hooks 1,00 per th'd,
Razor straps 50 cts each,
Silk shawls 4 to 7 dols,
Cotton lace for caps 1,00 per yd,
Ladies gloves 25 cts per pair,
" mits 12 1-2 cts "
Black velvet 75 cts per yd
White shirts 75 cts each,
Duck pants 1,00,
An assortment of clothing very low,
60 doz tumblers at 75 cts per doz,
Blue cloth 2,50 per yd,
Shoe brushes 25 cts per pair,
Blue back saws 50 cts to 1,00
Wrenches 50 cts each,
Surplice pins 1,50 per gross,
Twisted gimblets 50 cts per doz,
Shoe pincers 1,00 per doz,
Small brass pistols 2 dols per pair,
" steel " 3 " "
Single-barrel guns 5 dols each,
Double " " 20 "
Rifles, from 10 to 20 "
Carpenters' pencils 75 cts per doz
Hammers 3,00 per doz,
Hair brushes 3 to 5 dols per doz,
Dinner and tea bells 75 cts each,
Door handles 2 dols per doz,
Padlocks 2,50 dols per doz,
60 ft tape lines 2 dols each,
2 ft rules 50 cts each,
Garden rakes 50 cts,
Cucular saws 12 to 32 inches 10 to 20 dols each,
Tinmans' shears 5 dols,
Coffee mills 5 dols per doz,
Sand paper 4 dols per ream,
Paint brushes 4 to 8 dols per doz,
Tin wash boilers 2 dols each,
Hay and manure forks 6 to 10 dols per doz,
Hemp rope 12 dols per quintal,
Verdigris 15 cts per lb,
Boys' hats 75 cts each,
Mens' " 2 to 4 dols,
Log books 75 cts each,
Grindstones 5 cts per lb,
Rocking chairs 5 dols each,
Cane bottom fancy chairs 28 dols per doz,
Italian gilt " 36 " " (very neat)
Lot of moulding and bead planes less than cost,
20 thousand cigars at 5 dols per th'd,
Havana " 20 " "
Indelible ink 3 dols per doz,
Brass clocks 5 dols each,
Wood " 3 "
Looking glasses various sizes, 25 cts to 1,00
Round wooden boxes, 5 in a nest for 1 dol,
Fancy soap 16 cts per lb,
Large gridirons, 1 dol each,
Fire shovels 25 cts each,
Sets of former chisels 2 dols each
" gouges 2 dols each,
Printed cambrics 14 cts per yd.

ALSO—Sugar, Tea, Rice, Flour, and many other articles "too tedious to mention" All of which will be sold at astonishing low prices. Call and see.

C. L. ROSS.

San Francisco, March 17th, 1848 11-4

WANTED, an active intelligent boy, about fourteen years of age, at this office, one from the country preferred.

March 18, 1848.

Farm for Sale.

ONE THIRD of the Stanislou Rancho, situated at the junction of the San Joaquin and Stanislou rivers, east side. This farm is finely timbered,—has three houses, with fences, and for grazing is decidedly the "A No. 1" of Tulare Valley. Apply to

DR. W. C. PARKER

San Francisco, March 8, 1848. 10-tf

For Monterey and Santa Cruz.

THE fast sailing Brig HENRY will sail from this place, for the above Ports, about the 1st of April For freight or passage, apply to C. L. ROSS,

San Francisco, Feb. 20, 1848. 8-tf

California Saddles.

A Consignment of superior California Saddles, for sale at the New York Store, by

9-tf C. L. ROSS.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of PRUDON & HAAN, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be conducted by the undersigned.

VICTOR PRUDON

Sonoma, Feb. 14, 1848. 8-tf

LA Compania conocida bajo los nombre Sr Prudon y Haan, se ha disuelto por mutua consentimiento de los dos socios, quedando solo con la negocion el infrascripto.

Sonoma, Febrero 14, 1848 8-tf

LUMBER & SHINGLES.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is constantly receiving supplies of Redwood, mill and hand sawed, and Oregon Pine Lumber.

50,000 supe for redwood Shingles.

TERMS—Lowest market price.

11-tf C. L. ROSS.

SALT MACKEREL, Fresh Butter, Eggs, Dried Pears, and New Cheese, at

C. L. ROSS'
9-tf New York Store.

JUST RECEIVED at the New York Store, from the Eagle direct from China, a large lot of Fresh Teas, consisting of

Fine Hyson,
" Young Hyson,
Superfine " "
and Gunpowder Imperial Green Teas,
Superior Oolong Black ditto.
Also Sugar and Rice,—very low for cash 9-tf

Flannels!

DOUBLE width English Flannels, assorted colors, at 75 cents per yard. Liberal discounts to wholesale purchasers. At the New York Store

9-tf

L. W. HASTINGS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

WILL now devote his entire attention to his profession; he will attend to the collection of debts, and to all other business connected with his profession, in any portion of the Territory; he will also attend to the collection of foreign debts, either in the Sandwich Islands, Oregon, or any portion of the United States, and to the collection of debts and the remission of money due to foreign creditors

All professional business intrusted to his care will receive his prompt and assiduous attention.

Office in San Francisco, Upper California. *1-tf

Cabinet Manufactory.

THE Subscriber would respectfully notify the citizens of San Francisco that he has opened a shop for the manufacture of Cabinet Furniture, of superior quality, on Clay Street in rear of the Adobie Store, where he will execute all orders for any piece of work in his line, with neatness and despatch, viz, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Secretaries, Writing Desks, Sideboards, &c &c

WM BEERE

San Francisco, Feb. 5, 1848. 5-tf

Ferry at Montezuma.

AN excellent Ferry Boat is now in full operation at Montezuma, sufficiently large to cross twenty head of horses or horned cattle Persons crossing at Montezuma will find an excellent wagon road from that place to the Pueblo de San Jose, Monterey, Susun, Sonoma, New Helvetia, and all the Sacramento Valley.

Distance from Montezuma to Susun, 15 miles, to Napa, 30 miles, to Sonoma, 40 miles, to Knight's and Gordon's settlement, 30 miles, to New Helvetia, 35 miles, to the Pueblo de San Jose, 50 miles, and to Monterey, 150 miles

RATES OF FERRIAGE

For crossing each head of horses, 50 cts
" " " " horned cattle, 50 "
" " " footman, 50 "
" " " wagon, $3,00 "

J. LAIRD, Proprietor

Feb 18, 1848 7-tf.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between James B McClurg, Alexander G Abell, and Henry Chever, under the firm of J B McCLURG & Co., expires by limitation on the 2d day of February, 1848.

The outstanding business of the Firm will be settled by Alexander G. Abell, who is duly empowered for that purpose, and all persons indebted to them are requested to settle their accounts with him, without delay.

J. B McCLURG, & Co

Los Angeles, Jan. 8, 1848 4-tf

Aviso.

LA sociedad conocida, bajo la firma de J. B. McClurg y Co se concluyo al 2 de Febreo, de 1848. Los interesados se presentarin a Don Alexandro G Abell, quien este autorizado ajunta todos los asentos pendentes de dicha firma.

J. B McCLURG, & Co

Los Angeles y 8 de Enero de 1848. 4-tf.

PORTSMOUTH HOUSE HOTEL.

San Francisco, Alta California.

THIS Establishment having been, during the past summer, thoroughly repaired, enlarged, and newly fitted up, the undersigned, proprietor, is prepared to accommodate permanent boarders and transient persons, in a style not inferior to any Hotel in the country. Returning his thanks to the public for their past patronage, the subscriber solicits a continuance of their favor. The Table will continue to be as good as can be found in the country, and the charges will be moderate.

E. P. JONES

San Francisco, Jan 22, 1848. *1-tf

ASTOR HOUSE.

Monterey, Alta California.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully notify the Travelling Public that this House has been thoroughly refitted for the reception of visitors. The TABLE will be furnished with the best the market affords—wild game during the season. The BAR will be supplied with the choicest wines and liquors, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of their guests.

N. B Horses fed on bran or grain and properly cared for.

TABER & HOYT.

Monterey, Nov 14, 1847. *1-tf.

Pasturage.

THE Subscriber will receive at his Rancho, situated three miles from Mission San Francisco de Delores, horses or cattle to pasture throughout the year Grazing good at all seasons Terms reasonable. Animals received upon the grounds, and there retained until demanded No risk to be assumed by the grazier.

ROBT. T. RIDLEY.

San Francisco, Dec. 17th, 1847. 50-tf

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to, or having claims against the estate of James Johnson deceased, to pay such debts, and present such claims to the undersigned, on or before the first day of February next, A D. 1848, for settlement.

CARMEN GUIRARDO, Adm'x

Oct. 19, 1847. *1-tf.

Noticia.

EL infrascrito habiendo sido nombrada Agrimensor del distrito del sur—por su Excelencia el Gobernador—ofrece sus servicios a los Rancheros y hacienderos de este parte de los Californias.

JAMES D HUTTON

PUEBLO DE LOS ANGELES, Dec. 27, 1815 4 tf.

I. O. OF O. F.

THE I. O. of O. F. will hold their regular meetings every Tuesday evening at the Portsmouth House. Brethren from abroad visiting the place, are respectfully invited to unite with them.

N. G. } C. L. No. 1
V. G }

C. C. SMITH & Co.,

NEW HELVETIA,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and offer for sale, a New and General Assortment of SUMMER CLOTHING Coats, Vests, and Pantaloons, cheap for cash

—ALSO—

Keep constantly on hand, the necessary outfit for parties wishing to cross the mountains with pack animals—viz Riding and Pack Saddles, Par-fleshes, &c. &c

March 3, 1848. 10-tf

MELLUS & HOWARD,

HAVING JUST RECEIVED a large variety of Merchandise, offer for sale

Blue Prints, fancy do, Mouning do, Woolen long and half Hose, Cotton do. do, Velveteens, Cassimeres dark and fancy, Blue Cloth, a variety of best Pant Stuffs, blue and brown Drills, white and brown Cotton; Linen col'd and Cotton col'd Thread, white Thread, white and col'd. Shirts, Flannel do, white, red and blue Flannel, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Reboses, Merino and Cotton Shawls, Book Muslin, black and Coffee col'd Satin, Fur and Guayaquil Hats, Spanish Cards, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Nails, Axes, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, Bright Varnish, Paint and Tar Brushes, Sugar, black and green Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Raisins, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Aguadiente, Wines, (California and Claret,) Crockery Ware, Flour, Barley, Wheat, Corn, manufactured and leaf Tobacco, Blank Books, Letter Paper, American Soap, Friction Matches, Anpis Seed, Sauce Pans, Shoes, with a large variety of other articles, which they offer on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or Produce, received in any part of the Bay.

San Francisco, Jan 22, 1848. *1-tf

W. H. DAVIS,

HAS JUST RECEIVED by recent arrivals from the United States and Sandwich Islands, the following assortment of Goods, viz:

China Chests and Trunks, Coffee, Sugar, Chocolate, Nails, Boots and Shoes, Ladies Shoes, Butcher Knives, Spool Thread, white and striped Shirts, Tobacco, Axes, Raisins, Hats and Caps, Manilla Cigars, Hemp Rope, Sole Leather, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, fancy and dark Prints, Ladies fine Shoes, Tobacco, Rim Locks, Chest Locks, Shoe Thread, Crackers, pit saw Files, Axe Helves, Coffee and Tin Pots, Tin Pans, Tea Kettles, Nurse and Japan Lamps, Table Salt, Clay Pipes, Ink, Brass Kettles, Red Flannel, Spring Balances, Needles, Cloth Caps, Twine, Nutmegs, Carolina Hoes, Pen Racks, Cotton Socks, Molasses, Brass Lamps, Macaroni, Door Locks, Alpaca, Corks, &c &c.

All of which he offers for sale, cheap for Cash.

San Francisco, Feb 10, 1848 6-tf.

ROBERT A. PARKER,

HAS JUST RECEIVED from the United States and Sandwich Islands, an extensive assortment of

Fine Cassimeres, Broad Cloths; Merino Shawls; Reboses, Wool and Cotton Hose, and half Hose; Italia Cravats, Merinos; blue and brown Drills; blue and second Mourning Prints; a variety of Flannels, Velvets, white and colored Shirts; Thread; Wicking, Corn Brooms, Clothes Brooms; Cheshire Cheese; Preserved Meats and Vegetables; Confectionaries; Spices, Pepper, table and coarse Salt; Carpenters' Tools, Nails, Axes; Hatchets; Raisins; Almonds, Rice, Tobacco, Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Anis; Madeira and other Wines, Cognac Brandy; Aguadiente; &c.

For sale AT THE ADOBIE STORE for Cash or Hides.

San Francisco, Jan 8, 1848. *1-tf

McDONALD & BUCHANAN,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS;

(*Auction Mart, N E, Corner of Portsmouth Square,*)

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public that they have formed a Co-partnership, for the purpose of prosecuting a General Auction and Commission Business, in all its various branches.

Auction Sales attended to in all parts of the District.

Also, a well selected Assortment of Goods always on hand, to be sold Wholesale or Retail, low for Cash.

Regular monthly Sales, at Public Auction, will take place on the 22d day of each month, at the above stand; where every variety and description of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, also, Real Estate, Horses, Mules, Cattle, &c. &c, will be sold on Commission.

San Francisco, Jan. 8, 1848. *1-tf

W. H. DAVIS,

OFFERS for sale

15 Tins Copal Varnish,
1 1-2 Pipe Cognac Brandy, best brand, Otard, Dupey, & Co. vintage of '45.
90 Red Bandas,
1 case Cotton Flannel,
1-2 " Wool "
Wool Pants and Shirts

ALSO—Three Houses to sell or let

February 25, 1848. 8-tf.

Bee Hive.

MESSRS. DICKSON & HAY beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed from their late premises adjoining Captain Leidesdorff's, to those more commodious and convenient Stores, adjoining Mr. LLLIS', and immediately opposite the lumber yard of Mr. C. L. ROSS. The proprietors of the above Establishment have made arrangements to be supplied with British, American, and China Manufactured Goods, which will be sold at a mere nominal advance upon the manufacture prices

Country buyers would do well to visit this establishment before making their purchases, it being their determination, and they feel fully convinced that they can, defy competition

San Francisco, Jan 26, 1848. 4-tf

Imports from China.

ELEGANT Embroidered Crape Shawls, of heavy weight and superior needle work, of the style diagonal, each in a carton; a few scarlet Bandas of superior quality; Pongee Hd'kfs. colored borders, Embroidered Grass-cloth Hd'kfs. each pair in a carton; Silk Cords and Tassels; Embroidered Velvet Slippers; Vermilion & Rouge, adapted to the Indian trade; Rhubarb; Lacquered ware, a variety; Vases of large size and elegance; Gunpowder; Tea, with several other articles of Chinese manufacture, per "Eagle," from Canton direct. For sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

San Francisco, Feb. 18, 1848 7-tf

C. C. SMITH, & Co.,

NEW HELVETIA.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and offer for sale, a New and General Assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, for which they will receive in exchange Wheat, Corn, Rye, Barley, Oats, Horses and Mules, Beaver and Otter Skins, Pork, Butter and Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Hides, &c. &c.

New Helvetia, Jan. 8, 1848. *1-tf

45,000 SHINGLES, for sale at the Store of W. H DAVIS

Montgomery St. March 10 10-tf

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE —Like the olive tree --said to fertilize the surrounding soil— there are some few ministering angels in female guise among us all, and about our paths, who sweetly serve to cheer and adorn life. Our amusements are insipid unless they contribute to them; our efforts of noblest ambition feeble, unless they applaud—its reward valueless, unless they share them. There are, too, some rude spirits in the world, whose bolder nature female influence admirably serves to refine and temper, and perhaps it is an extreme eulogium of the poet, that without that influence, many a man had been a "brute indeed!" The concurrence of both sexes is as necessary to the perfection of our being, as to the existence of it. Man may make a fine melody, but woman is also required to make up harmony.

ARISTA AND HIS GENERALS —The following scene between Arista and his generals actually took place, the description was derived from a gentleman high in the confidence and esteem of the chief actor, but whose name we are not permitted to mention.

After the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, when the Mexican army in their retreat had reached Linares, General Arista summoned *Generals Ampudia, Torrejon, Riquena,* and Canales to his quarters and thus addressed them.—

"Gentlemen—I am about to resign the command of the Army of the North, and I have sent for you that you may know the reasons which have influenced me. They are simply these I cannot command the army with honor to myself or country, as long as it numbers so many cowards, with high commands, in its ranks. You, Ampudia, are a base coward, I trusted you with 3,000 of my best troops, you betrayed your trust, proved recreant to the interests of your country, and terror stricken, fled trembling and dismayed, without being within half a league of a hostile gun.

"You, Torrejon, have some reputation as a cavalry officer; God knows how or where you obtained it; I am only astonished that you should have the effrontery to pretend to to command.

"You, Riquena, call yourself an artillery officer, you have been consistent through life, only in one thing, your cowardice, you are brave, like all gasconaders, when dangers are at a distance, but when the hour of battle arrives, you are either not to be found or your terror renders your presence not only useless but injurious

"And you Canales, to be called General! what a satire! what bitter irony! General! faugh! a robber, a cow driver, a vagabond skulker from rancho to rancho, a cowardly pauper, whose very presence is loathed by every honorable man, and whose claim to the title of General produces the most profound contempt.

"Gentlemen, I am done with you; our connection is at an end. Would that your connection with our unfortunate country was also at an end.

TRANSCENDENTALISM.—Since the days of the dawn and death of "The Dial" we have seen nothing, in its way, superior to this—What a happy state of things it will be, when a style of expression like the following, written phonographically, and printed phonotypically, will form our vernacular! The writer is commenting on the death of Silas Wright

"Humanity laments when such a man passes from the state of nature to the state of essence—the state of fullness to the state of void, the state of visibility to the state of ininvisibility, the state of manifestation to the state without manifestation."—Middlesex (Mass.) Freeman.

The Boston Star thus hits off this precious bit of transcendentalism.

"And common sense lugubriates, when practical actuality disappears in the misty verbosity of gammon—when sackcloth covered Saxon-English is sepulchred beneath the mountainous ponderesity of moonshine—when unsophisticated ideas mount up into sublimated nonsense, and lapse away into the luciferous limbo of diaphanous no where.

On Friday, the 27th ult, the "Platte Argus," published in Platte city, at the extreme northwest of Missouri, placed under its editorial head the following nomination in its largest type:

FOR PRESIDENT,
Subject to the decision of a National Democratic Convention,
SILAS WRIGHT, Jr,
of New York,

On the same day, at the very moment when this nomination first made its appearance, Silas Wright was breathing his last; an event which shows that the nomination was "subject to the decision" of another power besides the "National Democratic Convention."—St. Louis New Era.

In the London Court of Bankruptcy, a milliner recently attributed her failure to her daughter, who instead of buying stock spent £280 in opera tickets, to enable herself and friends to hear Jenny Lind.

A PIG has been amusing himself by leaping Niagara Falls He survived and is one of the lions of Niagara.

Publish not too much what thou meanest to do; it is blowing a trumpet to call up and make opposers and competition.

Dr. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

INTRODUCED BY HIM INTO THE U. S IN 1835.

"Science should contribute to the Comfort, Health, and Happiness of mankind."

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
AT THE STORE OF
C. L. ROSS,
SAN FRANCISCO, UPPER CALIFORNIA

ON The 18th of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known in the UNITED States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public near a century The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as on trial they were found what they professed, it was soon displaced by the greatest confidence. They have secured this character, too, under very adverse circumstances, having to contend with the base slanders promulgated by those interested in keeping mankind in a state of error as regards to the functions of their bodies Dr Brandreth would here impress on his friends, and the public generally, that however different may be the action of the Pills at different times, that such different action arises not from any alteration in the Pills, but from the state of the body; they should therefore be persevered with until the action is uniform, for they are an effectual assistant of nature, having the same kind of action on the human body that storms and hurricanes have upon the air, or that the tides have upon the ocean; they purify What so judicious as the copying of Nature! We see, when she wishes to become purified, that she puts herself in commotion, which has the purifying effect And so we, to induce purity in our bodies, bring about a *natural commotion* by artificial means, and experience has taught those who have adopted this course, and who for this purpose have used these Pills, that they were in the right, because the result has been sound health, or in other words every organ has become restored to a state of purity consistent with its functions; and although there are many whose bodies are in such a state of debility and suffering, and in whom there is such a pre-disposition for decay, that all which can reasonably be expected is temporary relief, nevertheless, many persons who have commenced with them under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, *when every other means and medicine have proved altogether unavailing,* have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Head Ache, and a sense of fullness in the back part of the Head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhus, Yellow, and common Fevers of all kinds Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflamation, Sore Eyes, Fits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Quinsey, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, Dysentery, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, King's Evil, Scrofula, Erysipelas, or Saint Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers, some of thirty years' standing, Cancers, Tumors, Swelled Feet and Legs, Piles, Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

Although Dr. B has enumerated by name the above diseases, he is nevertheless of opinion with his grandfather, the late celebrated Dr. Wm Brandreth, that "As there is only one principle of life, so there is only ONE principle of DISEASE," which is an impurity of the Blood, which by impeding the circulation, brings on inflamation, and consequent derangement in the organ, or part where such impurity of the blood settles; and that it is the different appearances which this inflamation or derangement put on, that have caused medical men to designate such appearances by various names, but which are in fact, only the same disease, with more or less virulence. Dr Wm. Brandreth was so fully convinced of the truth of the above simple theory; that he spent thirty years in experiment and laborious research into the medicinal properties of the numerous plants composing the Vegetable Kingdom; his object being to compose a medicine which should at once purify, and remove by its purgative powers all bad humors from the blood by the stomach and bowels, for by continuing the use of such a medicine, such humors are sure to be carried off, and the blood necessarily assume a state of purity; and whoever takes these Pills, and perseveres with them, will be satisfied that this object is fully attained. It is now an absolute and known fact, every disease, whether it be in the head or feet, in the brain or meanest member; whether it be an outward ulcer, or an inward abcess, are all, though arising from many causes, reducible to this one grand effect, namely, impurity of blood.

In many cases where the dreadful ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where to all appearance no human means could save life, have patients by the use of these Pills, been restored to good health; the devouring disease having been completely eradicated.

In consequence of the pleasantness of their operation, they are universally used in every section of this wide extended country where they are made known, and are fast superseding every other preparation of professed similar import. Upwards of fourteen thousand cases have been certified as cured solely from their use since the introduction of them into the United States, thus establishing the fact beyond all doubt, that the Brandreth Pills cure the (apparently) most opposite diseases by the one simple act of continually evacuating the bowels with them, until the disease gives way; therefore, whatever may be said of the THEORY, the UTILITY of the PRACTICE is NOW BEYOND all DOUBT

As Brandreth's Pills cure Scurvy, Costiveness and its consequences, sea-faring men, and all travellers to foreign regions, should not be without, in order to resort to them on every occasion of illness No medicine chest is required where they are.

N. B Time or climate affects them not, provided they are kept dry. Southern gentlemen will find this medicine one that will insure health to the people on their estates

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

In giving directions for the taking a Universal Medicine, much must always depend on those using it, suiting the dose to their own feelings and convenience, remembering the more violent the disease, the larger the dose of Pills requires to be, and that no quantity will do harm, nor any length of time using them will ever cause injury to the bowels or system: eighty-four years have fully proved the truth of this. Though six or eight Pills are generally sufficient for the purpose of purgation, yet 66 have been taken in twenty-four hours by a female in N. York, and no doubt the quantity saved her life. As to the time they are required to be taken before benefit is experienced will in all cases depend on the kind of disease and how long it has affected the Constitution —IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED THAT IT IS THE EVACUATIONS, (which means the purgative effects on the bowels) IN ALL CASES, WHICH CURE THE DISEASE.—People of very weakly constitutions often require stronger doses than more healthy persons. Health and sickness being a struggle of two principles, or humors within us; the one good and supporter of life, the other bad, and destroyer of it. These Pills assist nature to aid the good in throwing off the bad —It is evident that the more the one predominates over the good, the more assistance the good requires This is proved by the fact that in almost all violent diseases the patient requires large doses and they often have very little effect; but that only proves the great necessity there is for perseverance until powerful purging takes place. No one will doubt the truth of this who will once fully try it Let this most important truth be deeply impressed on every mind That all pain or weakness is owing to morbid, stagnant, and corrupt *humors, which impede the circulation of the blood,* and that these pills if persevered in, will remove all such humors by the stomach and bowels, which may be justly termed the sewer of the human body. Yet how different is their action on those who have hot acrid bile! Two or three pills will probably have very considerable action on such, in which case let them be persevered with until the action is uniform and good health is restored Do not, however, fail to have recourse to them in any case of illness, even after you have been restored by them, for be assured, that if you require medicine, nothing will answer better, or sooner cure you. The human body is often subject to derangement, but purgation with this medicine will sooner restore health than any other means. DR BRANDRETH solemnly assures every one who reads this, that it is his opinion, and that opinion is founded on experience, that this medicine will not only cure every disease, so called, although it is a demonstrable fact that there is only one disease, but will restore the human body to the primitive state of health enjoyed by the patriarchs of old, and life, by a continued care to keep the body in health with them, may be prolonged much beyond what it is now—for, remember, it is CORRUPTION that destroys life, and these pills remove corruption. Natural death can never take place until the principle of life is worn out, and this would seldom be in the most weakly, until 50 or 60 years of age, were we always careful to purge on the commencement of sickness

When a course of these pills is gone through with, for many days in succession, there may be unpleasant feelings, sometime griping pains in the bowels, flying pains all over the body, more especially in the stomach, and lowness of spirits These feelings need create no alarm, they are ALL THE NATURAL FORERUNNER OF HEALTH Sometimes it is advisable in old chronic cases, to increase from two or three pills up to twelve or fourteen, or more, according to the urgency of the symptoms, at first you go as high as six, and down to two or three; then up to eight or nine, and down to three or four; then up to ten or twelve, and down to four or five; then up to fourteen or sixteen, and gradually down again. Sometimes, if you feel fatigued, take two at night and two in the morning, and leave off the Pills for three or four days, when you can commence again

The word COURSE is mentioned, which may be defined by the above, and the length of it in all cases depends on the symptoms, as you are never to expect health, unless the body is freed from all vitiated humors; it matters not whether they be hot or acrid, or stagnant and corrupt; for the Pills, although their action may be different at different times, still the same result will be experienced on the vitiated humors, namely, their removal

IN INFLAMMATORY COMPLAINTS, when the Pills have to be used every day in succession for several weeks, the usual dose is sometimes found to produce little or no effect on the bowels This is occasioned in consequence of the previous doses having established a full drain on the corrupt humors of the body, which being now collected in great quantities in the stomach and in the intestinal tubes, have hardened them by their heat and sercity, and the bowels have thus become similar to a piece of leather, or skin, shrivelled by the application of fire, and therefore requires that the quantity of Pills should be in proportion to nature's requirements. It is on the same principle that in CHOLICS and sudden attacks of BILLIOUS DISEASE, such as the Yellow Fever and the like, the bowels are so difficult to be acted upon, it is the bad humors, the corruption, which opposes itself so strongly to the action of the purgative medicine.

When considerable doses have been swallowed without effect, say twenty or thirty Pills, that is, THAT quantity taken, whether all together or in repeated doses, and no effect produced, it is advisable to apply hot water with wood ashes in it, so as to form strong ley, to the feet and legs; it will also be proper, in very extreme cases, to apply a blister to each leg—and to the thighs also, in still more urgent cases, when life is in danger. These means have a tendency to attract some of the humors from the more vital parts, as the stomach and bowels—then the medicine, not being so strongly opposed, will produce its proper effect. It is like an army of five thousand fighting with one of ten thousand, sending some of its allies to divert half their number, while they annihilate those that remain; just so the hot water or the blisters will divert a great portion of the humors, and the Pills will then soon produce purging, if persevered properly with; and when that has commenced powerfully, all danger is over. I have never known but two cases where these means were required, but in those two cases, believe they were the means of saving two valuable lives, and I have administered these Pills to probably ten thousand persons, personally.

DIET.

Diet of one kind may be better than that of another kind, although it is not a matter of much consequence as regards the medicine; yet, the best, when these Pills are used, is good soup, once or twice a day And it may be remembered, a light soup is generally digested in about two hours, a strong one in about four, and a regular meal in about six hours. When there has been a strong operation from these Pills, after a light breakfast, in about an hour or so, a basin of light soup is the very best thing to eat; (with bread, of course, if you like it) for the body is then in two hours supplied with NEW MATERIAL from the soup, it becoming chyle in two hours from the time it is taken into the stomach, and immediately supplies the waste the body has sustained by the powerful physicking. It is proper here to mention, that it is always best, except in sudden attacks of disease, (when nothing must prevent an immediate dose,) to take the Pills on an entirely empty stomach, the medicine then has nothing to oppose its passage into the intestinal tubes, and therefore produces much better effects than when impeded by solid, or any kind of food Gruel is, however, always good, whether made of oat meal or Indian meal, and can be used at any time; it is well to take the Pills at the same time you take your gruel, either with, before, or after. This rule does not hold so good with broth; it holds good only with gruel, or water. It is never improper, however, at any time, to take them; they will always have a good effect, whether taken immediately after, or immediately before a meal. In INFLAMMATORY cases, while the pain is violent, gruel, tea, coffee, or water alone, ought to be used, when the pain has subsided, then commence with your broths or soups.

San Francisco, Jan. 22, 1848. *3-yl.

PRUEBAS
EN FAVOR DE LAS
PILDORAS VEJETALES UNIVERSALES
DEL
DOCTOR BRANDRETH.

POR MAYOR Y MENOR
EN EL ALMACEN DE
C. L. ROSS,
SAN FRANCISCO, ALTA CALIFORNIA.

ES efecto de esta medicina famosa el purificar la sangre, el convertir la sangre pobre y corrompida en sangre rica y sana. Y porque producen este efecto, las han buscada con perseverancia nuestros ciudadanos de todas las clases; y la eficacia notoria que tienen dichas pildoras de restaurar la salud, las hace tan populares

Curan ellas de todas enfermedades, *solamente porque purifican la sangre,* quitandole las propiedades malas y suministrandole las buenas

Se forma de la sangre la parte solida del cuerpo humano Se convierten en sangre los alimentos que tomamos, y asi recupera el cuerpo lo que pierde continuamente, de suerte que, segun el sistema natural, en el espacio, a poca diferencia, de nueve anos, los alimentos renuevan enteramente el cuerpo Supongamos que por cualquier causa, y aun a consecuencia de desordenes de la jeneracion anterior a la nuestra, sea impura la sangre, sera tambien malsana. O supongamos que la atmosfera en que hemos vivido por algun tiempo, e los alimentos que hemos tomado, hayan sido perjudiciales a la salud, o que dolor, ansia, aplicacion demasiada, hayan perturbado el animo; por cualquiera de setas causas se hallara corrompida la sangre

Pues en casos semajantes hagase uso diariamente de las pildoras de Brandreth, tomando de dos a seis, segun las circunstancias ¿Cual sera su efecto? Quitaran de la sangre las materias impuras, y dejaran en ella solamente las buenas para renovar cada parte del cuerpo. Entonces se vuelve sana la parte malsana, y adquiere pronto el estomago tal vigor que aun el aire malo y los alimentos por lo comun perniciosos, por algun tiempo no haran mucho dano, a la salud, y aun la continuacion del aire malo y de los alimentos perniciosos no hara dano, con que se tomen de tiempo en tiempo dichas pildoras, pues espeleran del cuerpo las partes impuras, e infundiran vigor y vida en el temperamento, dejando en el las partes sanas

Cuando haya enfermedad en los huesos y un desarreglo jeneral en el cuerpo, curaran las pildoras de Brandreth en diez y nueve casos si se ofrecieran veinte Acordaos que los alimentos renuevan enteramente el cuerpo y los huesos; y con el auxilio de esta medicina benefica, en la cuarta parte del tiempo necesario por lo comun a la naturaleza. Dentro de dos o cuatro anos, un cuerpo malsano, enfermo y lastimado, se puede volver enteramente sano y robusto. La mudanza mas o menos pronta dependera totalmente del efecto que se permitira produzcan las pildoras de Brandreth: se puede graduar este efecto segun los deseos del paciente. De esto *no puede resultar ningun dano,* sino mucha ventaja Preguntad a vuestros amigos despreocupados, ¿cual sera el efecto de las pildoras de Brandreth? Oireis lo bastante para convenceros de que no correis ningun riesgo en ensayarlas, y que no haciendolo podeis perjudicar vuestra salud.

Cuando este purificada la sangre ningun alimento podra haceros dano. No padecera de acedia vuestro estomago; podreis comer pasteles o cualquiera otro cosa, con que senis moderados; y cuanto mas grande sea la variedad de los alimentos, tanto mejor sera la sangre. Todos los que tengan un estomago debil, que padezcan de dispepsia, o que tengan algun achaque, deberian acudir sin demora a las pildoras de Brandreth; cuyas pildoras fortificaran sin duda el principio de la vida, y renovaran, perseverando con ellas, el cuerpo; conservando los materiales buenos que se hallan en el, y haciendo desaparecer los malos La sangre buena no puede formar carne mala ni malos huesos; y acordaos que dichas pildoras purificaran seguramente la sangre.

El modo de preparar los estractos vejetales que componen las pildoras de Brandreth, esta asegurado con letras patentes de los Estados Unidos, cuyas letras se concedieron a Benjamin Brandreth a veinte de Enero de 1843.

Los estractos de que se componen, segun la especificacion contenida en la nueva patente, se consiguen sin hacer usa de calor o de caldera hirviente. Asi se logra con seguridad el mismo principio, sin alteracion, que contienen las yerbas y los vejetales

Deberia guardarse el publico de medicinas recomendadas en aviso que se me han robado

PARA LAS SENORAS.

Deberian usar las Senoras mui a menudo las pildoras de Brandreth, pues no solo eximen de males graves de estomago, sino preservan enteramente de ellos. Dichas pildoras son inocentes No debilitan, antes aumentan las fuerzas, y proporcionan aquella salud que desean disfrutar todas las madres. Son escelentes para remediar el estreñimiento que tan frecuentemente ocurre en ciertas circunstancias importantes.

No hai medicina mejor que esta. Es mas suave que el *aceite de palma christi, y las toman* ahora jeneralmente muchas Senoras en las circunstancias indicadas. Puedo citar el Doctor Brandreth a muchos medicos del mejor credito que las recomiendan como medicina superior a cuantas otras se usan. Estan preparadas por medio de una combinacion de yerbas y vejetales; purifican la sangre, y arrancan los malos humeros con blandura.

Debe hallarse dichoso el hombre que se vio oprimido y abatido de enfermedades y padecimientos que no se podian ni curar ni aliviar, poseyendo ahora esta medicina que se ha descubierto y presentado al publico. Los debiles, flacos y enfermizos se fortifican dentro de pocos dias con esta medicina, y usandola con perseverancia quedan libres de todos los males, sin gastar un ochavo en facultativos Siendo propias para todas las circunstancias y posiciones, son el mejor remedio para las familias, para los marineros y viajantes por mar y por tierra, preservan del escorbuto y estreñimiento, sin que se necesite rejimen particular, o cuidado, estraordinario para obviar resfriados.

Las PILDORAS DE BRANDRETH, como medicina de familia, son especialmente inapreciables en los paises sujetos a variaciones repentinas del clima. Teniendolas siempre a mano se pueden administrar al primer ataque de enfermedad, y curaran a menudo antes que haya tenido tiempo para llegar el medico.

En casos de inflamacion y colicos, aliviaran luego; y perseverando en tomarlas segun las reglas para su uso, haran todo lo que se pueda esperar de cualquiera midicina para restablecer al enfermo

En todos casos de indjestion, lombrices, asma, enfermedades del corazon, afecciones del estomaga y de los intestinos, se hallara que son un remedio infalible

Para estar seguro del beneficio de estas pildoras tan celebres, deberia uno tenerlas siempre en su casa, para acudir a ellas desde el primer sintoma de desazon. Una dosis entonces vale mas que una docena despues que este arraigada la enfermedad.

San Francisco, Enero 22, 1848. *3-yl.

The California Star.

In proportion as the structure of a Government gives force to Public Opinion, it is essential that Public Opinion should be Enlightened.—*Washington*

VOL. II. SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 25, 1848. NO. 12.

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[For the California Star.]

Pearl Fishery of Lower California.

AN EXTRACT FROM THE JOURNAL OF NED NORTHPOLE.

It was on a clear, beautifully moonlit night, in the latter part of October, that a party of three of us in a little fishing boat stood out from the Bay of La Paz, on a visit to the Pearl Fishery of San Lorenzo, about thirty miles distant. We chose the night for its coolness, and the delicious land breeze which blew our little boat over the water so rapidly, and afforded so pleasing a contrast in feeling to the burning sun and stirless atmosphere of a tropical sky. To one who has never been buoyed on the waters of the beautiful Gulf of California, no description can convey an accurate idea of its stillness, and its beauty, when at the close of the long sunny day, it is resting beneath the smile of the unclouded, starry sky, which is ever above it.—Like a little inland lake in summer time, unrippled and mirror-like its waters were so clear that even by moonlight its shell paved bottom was plainly discernible. Millions of little emerald-colored gems, of phosphorent light, were floating over its bosom, and the track of the leaping porpoises and golden dolphins, sporting in gamesome glee, was followed with a stream of liquid fire.

As we neared Pichelingo, we observed on the beach, distant a mile or two, a bright light, and as the land breeze was dying away, we determined to make for it, thinking that a party of divers were there, also on their way to the fishery. We stood in and soon neared the light which we found to be a fire built on the shore. We landed, hauled up our boat, and found two tall naked Indians engaged in cooking their evening meal of "pengle"—They were tortoise shell fishers and here they were for the night. They invited us to participate in their frugal meal, but we had provisions of our own, and, roasting some salt pork on their fire and brewing a steaming hot punch, we ate, and drank sufficiently, spread our blankets on the sand and lay down to sleep by the side of our Indian friends. At daylight a good breeze sprung up, and thanking our Indians for their hospitality, and presenting each with a small sum of money, we again made sail. About 11 o'clock, we rounded the low sandy point which formed one side of the entrance to the pretty little Bay of San Lorenzo. We were received on the beach by about two hundred tall, black looking Indians, prepared to start on their daily occupation of diving. Through the politeness of one of the "armadores," six of them were allowed to go in our boat, and off we started for the fishing ground near the shore of the huge rocky island of Espiritu Santo. Twenty other canoes and sail boats started with us, and in a half hour we were on the ground. Here the water was the most beautifully clear I ever saw. It was some four or five fathoms in depth, but so transparent that the pearly treasures in its bed were as plain to our sight as though air only separated them from us. The divers divested themselves of every particle of clothing, with the exception of a girdle tightly bound around the loins, and armed with nothing but a pointed stick about a foot in length, used for the double purpose of fighting the sharks and digging up the shell, they commenced their labors. Starting up suddenly, upon the gunwale of the boat, and giving a shrill whistle to expel the air from the lungs, with a dive as graceful as a dolphin's leap, they were in water and making in a straight course for the bottom. Arrived there, they would commence digging up the shell, and each one soon returned to the surface with an armful, which, throwing in the boat, he would again dive and come up, and so they continued for about three hours with scarce a moment's intermission. Some brought up fish and sea weed, others beautiful shells, and one fellow captured a small shark which he threw into the boat, very much to the annoyance of us landsmen.

About three o'clock, the whole fleet set sail again for the shore, and arrived there each diver carried his pile of shell on the beach; and the crew of each boat forming a circle, threw promiscuously into the centre of it, one half of their shells. These were the property of the "armadore," and were first opened, and the pearls found in them given to him. The old fellow stood by, watching the divers very closely, as some of them are very expert in suddenly swallowing any valuable pearl they might chance to find in the owner's pile. The pearls are found in the body of the oyster, of all sizes, from that of a pin's head to a walnut. Sometimes a hundred oysters are opened without finding a pearl, and in others a number are found. When the owner's oysters are all opened, each diver commences on his own pile, and any valuable pearl he may find is usually sold on the spot to the armadore at about half its real price. The oysters being all opened, the divers take their first meal in the day, which consists of nothing but a bowl of "atole," a kind of water gruel, made of pounded corn with a little dried meat thrown in it. This, and the use of the boats, is all that is furnished by the "armadore," for which he receives one half the pearls. It was the last day of the fishing season, and before we left, the little rush houses temporarily thrown up on the beach were fired by the divers, and a general jubilee held. We left them in a state of most glorious intoxication, and setting sail once more, after spending another night on the beach of Pichelingo, arrived at La Paz just as the news came in, that a party of the enemy were near our camp, and forgetting our pleasant excursion, we girded on our swords and made ourselves ready for the expected encounter.

BATTLE OF LA PAZ.

LA PAZ, Lower California, }
January 1st, 1848. }

The 7th Regiment of N. Y. S. Volunteers is no longer bloodless. In the words of Shakespear "we have had a battle," and knowing the interest felt in the upper country in regard to us, I have thought an account of it might be read there by our friends and brethren in arms, with pleasure. You are aware that the two companies A and B, under command of Lt. Col Henry S Burton, were dispatched from Santa Barbara in July last for the purpose of garrisoning this town. Representations had been made of the quiet condition of the country and the peaceable disposition of the inhabitants, which justified the military commandant in sending so small a force. We arrived here, a hundred of us, on the 21st of July, and comfortable quarters being procured we were soon settled down in quietude, passing our time in doing nothing, and no more expecting our future work than though we had been again snugly encamped on Governor's Island. Months passed away, and the people of the town and country surrounding it evinced favorable dispositions towards us, glad at having exchanged the galling and uncertain government under which they had been living, for one more just and stable.

About the middle of October, rumors began to come in from above, that a force was coming from Guaymas to raise an insurrection in the country and endeavor to drive "los Americanos" from the soil. We paid but little attention to these stories, knowing the boasting character of the men with whom we were dealing, and it was not until the sloop of war 'Dale' which had been to Mulege, a town on the Gulf opposite Guaymas, returned to La Paz, having had a slight action at the former place, and brought us certain news that a party had actually been raised, that we began to make preparations for defence.

About the first of November, we heard of the party, said to consist of three hundred men, marching through the country towards La Paz. They were commanded by Manuel Pineda, a Lt. in the Mexican army, assisted by Antonio Mejares, Maltias Moreno, and a recreant old priest from Loreto named Vicente. Their course was marked by desolation and murder. Ranchos were sacked, men taken from their beds and forced to march, and two old Americans who were found, were cruelly murdered, and their bodies mutilated and thrown into a river. Still we did not actually believe we would be attacked. The people of the town informed us that there need be no fear of it, that the only object of the party was plunder, and that we might rest in perfect quiet as before. About the 8th, the whole party were within twenty miles of us, and by the 12th we were positively assured of their near approach.

Our position and means of defence were tolerable good. We were quartered in two large adobie buildings, about two hundred yards apart, and on a hill completely commanding the town. Our force consisted of eight officers, and 106 non commissioned officers and privates, with two brass six pound field pieces. It was always understood that we was to have a vessel of war lying in the harbor with us, but the Dale had been ordered to Guaymas, and we were left to fight our own battles, and garrison and protect our flag and ourselves in a country numbering eight thousand inhabitants.

Our small force was disposed in the following manner. A guard of twenty men were in tents in front of the officers quarters. Capt. S. G Steele of 'A' Co. was placed in immediate command of that side of the square. Lt. Matsel of 'B' Co. with fifteen men was stationed in the men's barracks. Lt Penrus with ten men were on the roof of the officer's quarters. Lt. Young, with five of our men and fifteen or twenty volunteers, on the roof of another house in the square. Lt. Lemon was in command of the guns and Lt. Buffom with a party of ten stationed on the roof of the men's barracks, the whole under the eye and supervision of Lieut Col Henry S Burton. Thus were we arranged for a fortnight before the attack.

The morning of the 16th of November will ever be remembered by me. I had turned in as usual, on the night previous, and was sweetly resting in the arms of Morpheus, when about half past one o'clock I was awakened somewhat quicker than ever before by a banging of musketry that made the very heavens ring. We were out and at our post in a moment. The bullets were flying across our square and the dark morning was lit up by the quick flashes of the enemy's fire. In five minutes, however, it was all still, we having fired but two or three rounds and patiently waiting for a return, but the gray light of morning broke upon our watching camp without any more firing. We found the only damage done was a tin cup severely wounded, and about fifty musket balls lodged in our barracks. The enemy to the number of about three hundred had marched to the brow of the hill about an eighth of a mile distant from us, fired these three or four volleys and left, we knew not whither, but the ball was opened and we were on the alert. About 9 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, we observed a Mexican flag with a dozen horsemen around it, raised on a hill about a mile in the rear of the men's barracks. The number of men increased to a hundred, and we laid low, anxiously awaiting an attack. About 10 o'clock the smoke began to curl from the cactus bushes around our barracks, and the balls commenced whizzing over our heads.—The firing was very rapid, and the enemy being so scattered and hid in the cactuses, we were puzzled to tell precisely from whence it came. We blazed away, however, and after a half hour's musket firing, the big gun was brought out and two or three banging charges of grape and canister sent into the bushes.—This silenced them and sent them scattering in every direction. In an hour a firing was commenced from the corner of a grave yard, around which was a high adobie wall, which afforded a complete shelter. We laid low and made but few answers, waiting for a more favorable opportunity. A firing soon commenced again from the cactuses, and from the windows of some old houses on the brow of the hill, where the enemy were the night previous. About noon, a rifle ball came upon the roof where I was stationed, and struck a little fifer named Spatz in the head. He stiffened and died without a groan. He had been firing bravely all the morning, and was just in the act of ramming home a cartridge when he was killed.—The firing soon after ceased and we improved the opportunity to burn and tear down a number of old houses around us, which obstructed the range of our cannon, and made a barricade on each of the roofs with bales of goods taken from a store in the town. Seeing our movements, they commenced at us again and kept up a brisk fire, returned as briskly, till about four o'clock, when a party entered the town and set fire to the house of the Ex-Governor who had rendered himself obnoxious by surrendering the country to the Americans. The town was soon in flames, and a party of about a hundred infuriated savages were running through it rending the air with shouts of "viva la Republica Mexicana," "muerte a los Americanos," and yells which surpassed all description. We sent some charges of grape into them, the first of which was answered by an infernal howl, but the succeeding ones started them off like wildfire, and scattering them in all directions, we followed them up with musketry. Their trumpeter sounded a rapid retreat and with nine as hearty cheers from our party as were ever heard, the sun went down leaving as the only visible remains of the day's fight, the burning buildings lining the heavens with a lurid glare.

The next morning about 11 o'clock, a party of twenty were seen to enter a house about half a mile from us. A shell was aimed at it, fell directly through the roof and but three men were seen to leave it, which they did in double quick time. We had no more firing through the day, and reports from the enemy came in that twenty five of them had been despatched to the world of spirits, while our loss thus far was one man killed and one slightly wounded in the arm.

For several days nothing important occurred, the enemy were seen in large numbers every day gathered around their flag planted on the hill, but they seemed to have no disposition to make another attack, and we concluded they must be waiting for reinforcements, three hundred of them being too small a force to make a decisive attack on our little garrison. On the 27th, they commenced again. A party of two hundred had returned from St. Jose, where they had a fight with Lt. Haywood and twenty marines stationed there. About noon a large Mexican flag [illegible] upon the hill, and a party of about two hundred horsemen ranged, with

ces marching down. Now, we thought, we were to have the grand attack for which we had been waiting. The horsemen with their flag came into the cactuses making a beautiful, imposing appearance. A hundred footmen were at the same time seen running through the bushes in the direction of the old Cuartel, a building on a hill about a quarter of a mile from us. A firing commenced from there, from the grave yard and the cactuses, all at the same time. The guns were brought out, and round shot and shell thrown at the Cuartel, but with little effect. Amidst the quick popping of musketry, we heard a sound, loud and unexpected. It was a cannon from the enemy, which they had planted in the Cuartel, and were firing through an embrasure. It was charged with round shot, and at the first fire, a ball lodged in our barracks, passing within a foot of the flag staff. They fired but four rounds, their ammunition probably giving out. It began to grow dark, and we found our enemies were all around us. A rapid firing was concentrated on our square, from three sides, and as it grew darker, it came nearer, until by six o'clock, they appeared to be within fifty yards of us, lying in the bushes and under the steep banks, near our barracks.—The balls were flying around us in all directions, striking the walls, the roofs, and the bales, but doing no injury. They were so near us, that we could distinctly hear their shouts of 'Ladrones,' 'Yankees', and all the vile epithets of the Spanish language. A monotonous tapping of a drum, was kept up on their side, and we laid and fired at their flashes.—For an hour it was hot work; on all sides they were firing on us, and we expected every moment, that with their cavalry, they would rush into our square. We had a little one pound brass gun, loaded with musket balls, on the roof, where I was stationed, and we poured its contents into them as fast as we could load and fire. One of its discharges was answered by a shower of arrows, which fell harmlessly about us. One soon came, however, which entered the cheek of private Carnes, of 'B' Co., wounding him slightly. About eight o'clock, they began to draw off, and by nine, all was quiet again.

The next morning, the 28th, they began again, and as usual, their attack was made, while we were at breakfast. We hurried to our posts, and found that the grave yard and Cuartel, were the points from which the balls came. We saw the uselessness of firing, and knowing we were perfectly safe, laid down, and for two hours, let the lead play harmlessly over us. The men were perfectly cool and collected, utterly indifferent to the smoke and racket. Two of them, during the hottest of this morning's fire, were busily engaged in playing cribbage, for paper cigars, while another was mending a pair of old breeches. As each ball flew over one of the cribbage players, an eccentric genius, would cry out, 'I peg two for that,' and go on with his play.

When the firing first commenced from the Cuartel, we observed a little red pennant flying from its roof. This was soon replaced by a Mexican national standard, and it was proposed to take it.

The Col. despatched Capt. Steel, with thirty-five men, for this purpose. The enemy were firing rapidly, and to divert their attention, the Colonel commenced throwing round shot into the building which was soon beautifully bored with a dozen holes. The party marched down the beach, charged up the hill, and as they leaped over the wall were observed. The enemy, to the number of ten or twelve, ceased firing and ran. Six of them, however, were left dead on the spot, and taking their arms and the flag, the party returned, being greeted with hearty cheers as they entered the square. Our flag was hauled down, and the captured one, Union down, hoisted under it, and there permitted to fly in its proper position, throughout the day.

From that day to this, we have heard no more shots from the enemy. A few days afterwards the main body retreated to San Antonio, leaving about fifty men within six or eight miles of us. The Sloop of War, Cyane, arrived here on the 12th of December and is now lying in port. We have fortified strongly, and now are able to resist a thousand men.

Thus begun and ended the battle of La Paz, which if not on as large a scale as some others of which we hear and read, was, at least a gallant little fight. It is the only one, I believe, on the whole California coast, in which the navy has not participated, and has been fought by Volunteers. I have no comments to make upon it. It would of course be unjust and improper, to single out any one as worthy of peculiar credit. Suffice it to say, that all, both officers and the brave fellows under their command, proved themselves amply worthy to defend the flag which waved so proudly over them. Yours. E. G. B.

THE SALT LAKE SETTLEMENT.—Our advices are to the 24th Dec. Six hundred families are now located in the great valley, with a supply of provisions, calculated to maintain them until the season of harvest. Upwards of 12,000 acres of land, we learn to have been sowed. Houses have been erected, each family comfortably provided for, and good health and prosperity reigning throughout. The winter has been mild, the weather cool; snow fell on the 2d of November and was still on the ground until Dec. 24th.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURD'Y MARCH 25, 1848

☞ *The "California Star" EXPRESS (60 days to Independence, Mo.,) will leave this place on the 1st of April, and New Helvetia on the 15th. Postage on letters 50, on papers 1 1-2 cents.*

A large amount of funds, from the sale of Beach and Water property in this place, were deposited in the hands of the Alcalde of this district, which have not been turned over to the Treasurer of the Town; neither has an account been rendered of the same by his honor the Alcalde.

It is not our purpose, at the present time, to enter into a practical review of the administrative career of this Alcalde, nor enumerate, in an exposition of his subtle course, the many dishonorable acts with which he stands charged. Let us to a fact or two only, warranted as we are in a further investigation of his entire judicial conduct.

As we have said, this money has not been accounted for, and this money has remained in the hands of this Alcalde ever since the twenty-third day of last November, from the best information that can be gathered. The funds received by the Council of this town, upon entering upon the discharge of their duties, amounted to upwards of $2,000, and was not attended with any account or schedule, from whence it came. This is another fact, which among others, it would be well to keep before this community. Nothing satisfactory having been said or done, the Town Council and the Town people are unable to decide whether they have been fairly dealt with or not.

The Alcalde is now absent—gone, perhaps, to favorably impress the mind of Gov. Mason in his behalf—to assure him that he is the best man in Northern California to occupy the bench of a Court of Equity, and control the destinies of the people of San Francisco. In this he *may* succeed. He may convince the GOVERNOR, but *never* a wronged and oppressed community—never THEY who at a time reposed good faith in his integrity as a servant of the people.

Not long since, the Town Council in session resolved that a monthly salary of $50 should be granted this Alcalde for his services as clerk of the Court. When this Council shortly after wished to appoint a clerk, the matter of choice in their own hands, and which was in order to prevent the further erasure of deeds, and mutilation of the Records of the town, his honor stoutly denied their right of selection—peremptorily forbid it—disputing their right to elect a clerk, though insisting the responsibility of paying one, exclusively their own. This law, we suppose, is found in the 'STATUTE of EQUITY" of San Francisco, and occasionally reveals itself from under the decision of a PACKER JURY, or some of the decisions of the Alcalde himself. On the eve of his departure, he vested HIMSELF with the high power of appointing a clerk, whose monthly salary should be $50, to which let us add, that of Town Translator, also, and at the same time selected by him, with a salary of $30, and there is placed against the funds of the Town, the sum of $80 per month, while the people, through their Council, are debarred a voice in the matter.

Now, should there not be funds in the Treasury of the Town adequate to the demand, who, let us ask, is to be answerable for its payment.—The town of San Francisco, or the General Government of California? The Town Council are the chosen representatives of the people, the Alcalde of the Governor and Government. Then why not the Governor and the Government be responsible for these salaries, the absent funds, the mutilated town Records, and the damages sustained by private individuals, through the crafty management of the executive Alcalde and his FAVORITES?—These matters may appear strange at first, but we hope by frequently sounding them, to accustome the auriculars of our readers to their tone and importance.

Were the laws of California, (with the exceptions, alone, of those conflicting with our Constitution,) governing us at this hour, as in the proclamation of Com. Stockton, it was directed, it would belong to the people to elect their own Alcalde, and the people could and WOULD be responsible for his public acts.—A different order of things should exculpate that people from the burden of the offences of one in whom confidence has long been destroyed, and who wantonly delights in thwarting measures of public good, and maliciously opposing the highest rights of our citizens.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The lengthy communication of Dr. E. P. Jones is again deferred. "Pacific" is doomed to another week of waiting. That anonymous letter, is knocked, sans ceremonie, into the latter part of another week. Anonymous letter No. 2 shall measure its length in some odd column soon. There is the "battle at Guymas," and ditto "at Mulejo" all very pleasant reading when sentences are not curtailed, and whole paragraphs lopped off. Endure our cold neglect a few days only, gentlemen, we'll warrant ye this press of matter soon over.

SHALL WE HAVE SLAVERY IN CALIFORNIA?—We observe, in looking through a file of late papers from the United States, a letter from the Hon. THOS. H. BENTON, in which that gentleman states, that there is a scheme on foot to extend the "area of freedom" by introducing such portions of the Mexican soil, as may be acquired by the existing war, into the North American Union, as slave-holding territory. The honorable senator denounces the measure in severe terms, and declares his unalterable opposition to it. We have more recently heard the same intentions attributed to the southern members of Congress, by a gentleman late arrived from Washington City.

The following is an extract from a letter, which we find in some of the late papers, from the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, Sec'y of State, relating to the Wilmot Proviso question:—

Neither the soil, the climate, nor the productions of that portion of California south of 36 deg. 30 min., nor indeed of any portion of it, North or South, is adapted to slave labor; and, besides, every facility would be there afforded to the slave to escape from his master. Such property would be utterly insecure in any part of California. It is morally impossible, therefore, that a majority of the emigrants to that portion of territory south of 37 deg. 30 min. which will be chiefly composed of our fellow-citizens from the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, will ever re-establish slavery within its limits.

Every sound minded man in California, will endorse the sentiments of Mr. Buchanan. They are sensible, and just, and will commend themselves to universal approbation on this side of the Rocky Mountains. Nowhere could there be less pretext for the introduction of slavery than in California. The country is well known to be remarkably healthy. Small portions of the St. Joaquin and Sacramento vallies are the only exceptions to this general observation. For a few weeks in the Autumnal months, a mild intermittent fever prevails in parts of those vallies, but it is known to be much more manageable, and less severe, than the same disease in our Western States. It is believed that no portion of the United States at the same period of its settlement, could boast a climate as healthy as California now possesses. The natives of all portions of the United States enjoy the same health here as on their own soil, and we are capable of enduring the same hardships and fatigues. We have nothing to create sickness, and nothing to call for a class of laborers forming an unfortunate caste in society, of a color unlike that of the proprietors of the soil. At present, there is not a slave in California, and the power of the government, in inadequate, it is believed, to their general introduction. Those who attempt the transfer of their slaves from the East to the West of the Rocky Mountains, will meet with the inevitable loss of their property. They might as well attempt to remove them to New England or to Canada.

While we sincerely entertain these views, and value the union with the United States as highly as we should, the simple recognition of slavery here would be looked upon as a greater misfortune to the territory, than though California had remained in its former state, or were at the present crisis, abandoned to its fate. We have both the power and the will to maintain California independent of Mexico, but we believe, though slavery could not be generally introduced, that its recognition would blast the prospects of the country. It would make it disreputable for the white man to labor for his bread, and it would thus drive off to other houses the only class of emigrants California wishes to see; the sober and industrious middle class of society. We would therefore, on the part, of ninety-nine hundredths of the population of this country, most solemnly protest against the introduction of this blight upon the prosperity of the home of our adoption. We should look upon it as an unnecessary moral, intellectual, and social curse upon ourselves and posterity.

The assertion in the paragraph above quoted from the letter of Mr. Buchanan, that every facility would be afforded to the slave to escape from his master, is a true one. Let a single glance be cast at the serious evils entailed upon an entire population, by fugitive slaves, and lawless abettors of other classes, at large over an extent of wild uninhabited country, and infesting the highways and mountain passes, and it will show the absurdity of every argument in support of their introduction, and the ignorance of the supporters of the measure. That slaves can *not* be held in bondage here, every one who has travelled from the Sierra Nevada of the north, to the seaport cities of the southern country will admit. Our contemporary, the Californian, in treating upon the subject, says: "It would be the greatest calamity the power of the United States could inflict upon California," and such a calamity Congress has no right to bequeath to us contrary to the wishes of the people of this country.

Another extract, which we make from a leading article in the N. Y. Express of Sept. 10, and we leave the subject for the present:

Looking, however, at the California question in a practical point of view, we deem the slavery question there, one to be settled by emigration. In all probability, such is the commercial enterprise of the free States of the Union, and such their antipathy to the possession of slaves, that California will be filled by freemen, and mainly by freemen, who, when they come to legislate for themselves, will of themselves keep out slavery. The start is altogether in favor of freedom. It will be difficult for slavery ever to overcome this start and these advantages,—and while we debate, in all probability, the population of California itself will settle the question. If, however, there is doubt, let us stimulate Northern and Western emigration; for, rely upon it, the people on the spot, not we, are to settle the question of "slavery or not," in California.

SULPHUR AND SALTPETRE &c.—There is to be no end, we shall presently conclude, to the developements men are every day making, in the wealth of Alta California. Two immense caves are known to exist in the vicinity of Clear Lake, north of this Bay, and about 110 miles from the town of Sonoma, one containing inexhaustible quantities of saltpetre, the other abounding in sulphur, both, said to be of the purest quality.

Who knows what may be in the very earth whereon we daily tread? A good move it would be for all property holders in the place, who have no very settled purpose of improving the town, and distant ideas of rare chances at speculation, to employ upon their unoccupied lands, some few of our liquor house idlers, and in the process of ploughing, harrowing hoeing and *planting*, it is not idle to believe some hidden treasure would be brought out.—Some *silver mines* are wanted in this vicinity; could they be had without experiencing the ill effects following in the train of their discovery. Monterey, our Capitol, rests on a bed of quicksilver, so say the cute and knowing.—We say if we can discover ourselves upon a bed of silver, we for our single self, shall straightway throw up the pen and cry aloud, with Hood—

—"a pickaxe, or a spade!"

"REMARKS FROM KNOWLEDGE."—Some few days since we took to ourself the trouble of calling upon the Treasurer of this Town, W. A. Leidesdorff Esq. to hear what we could concerning the report he was to have made of the receipts and disbursements of the town funds. Mr. Leidesdorff very readily referred us to the committee appointed by the Council to examine his report, it having already been made out and placed in their possession. We then called upon the chairman of this committee, R. A. Parker, Esq., who as willingly informed us that he had thoroughly examined the report, found the vouchers for the disbursements, and the funds on hand, to balance the receipts, and should lay the same before the Council at its next session. Thereupon we came away convinced that "knowledge is power" and no mistake.

☞ We continue the valuable article upon the prospects of the country from last week. It will be completed in another number.

AUCTION SALE.—A sale of the cargo of brig Sabine, comes off on the 28th. See our fourth page.

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[For the California Star.]

Prospects of California.

With so many advantages, is it surprising that all industrious farmers who arrive poor in California, soon become, not only independent but wealthy? Every thing here is calculated to promote their happiness and prosperity. With a climate unrivalled in purity and equability, the temperature being such as to allow of a perpetual feast of the most delicate vegetables; with facilities for acquiring and securing large tracts of land; with high prices for produce; (an emigrant, who arrived here last year, has already cleared sixteen hundred dollars, by chickens and eggs alone, from his farm;) with all these superior advantages, California, like a good mother, promises to take the best care of all her worthy children. Nor is sickness, that scourge of humanity, here to harass and hinder us in our pursuits. Some portions of the Sacramento and San Joaquin are subject to billious remittent and intermittent fevers during the autumnal months; but the general salubrity of California has justly become a proverb. The surgeons of San Francisco have remarked that wounds heal here with astonishing rapidity, owing, it is supposed, in a great measure, to the extreme purity of the atmosphere.

That extensive manufactures will soon be established in California, is, in our mind, beyond a doubt. Whenever, in a favorable country like this, immense benefits are accumulated by individual labor, (an industrious laborer earns here from two to five dollars per day,) the profits in favor of home manufactures, especially with the agency of steam, are great, and therefore, capitalists soon invest their funds in a business not only beneficial to themselves, but advantageous to the community. But it is absolutely necessary for the prosperity of manufactures, as well as of all other industrial pursuits, that confidence in the capital invested should exist. Without this confidence, industry and invention are no where to be found. Cast a glance over the present condition of the nations of the world, and you will at once perceive, that the state of all human pursuits is more or less flattering in proportion to that security. In the former condition of this fair and beautiful country, continually in a state of revolution, when neither life nor property were safe, all industrious efforts were paralyzed. A last and happy revolution has changed the order of things—the people of California do now consider themselves American citizens—a new era has dawned on this country, and every day advances its security, its wealth and prosperity. The attention of the world is now turned towards the Pacific shores, and above all, towards the vast, safe, and beautiful Bay of San Francisco; and it is admitted that our now flourishing little town, is destined ere long to become the manufacturing metropolis, and the commercial emporium of Western America. We know no other country possessing superior advantages to this in regard to manufactures—our facilities in water power are as numerous and as good as could be desired. It would be tedious to enumerate our prospects for raw materials of almost every description. We have already mentioned a few—flour, cotton, hemp, wool, flax, leather, etc, besides minerals of almost every description, and we are constrained to pass over many, such as silk for instance, which we doubt not, will do well in this climate.

From the facts above mentioned, it naturally follows that the commercial prospects of California are brilliant; and a little reflection will convince us that it is destined in time, to furnish many of the most important necessaries and luxuries for trade, not only to the whole coast of Western America, but to the entire commerce of the Pacific, while in many articles, especially quicksilver, it will supply the world. The bay of San Francisco, (the finest known in any country,) is the safe, convenient, and commodious harbor, where all this trade will be concentrated. In a very few years, numerous vessels of all nations—men of war, merchantmen, whalers, the Chinese junk, and the powerful steamer, will find here the safest anchorage, the most central situation, and the best market of the Pacific. This will become the point of rendezvous for all the whalers of these seas. They are now only waiting for protection against the desertion of their crews. Let this matter be looked to at once, let the law be rigidly enforced, and we will soon see this desirable branch of trade centered here.

The gigantic project of Mr Wilkes, of a railroad from the States to these shores, is rapidly gaining ground and favor in the United States;—a project which will ultimately be carried into execution, and needs no comments to show its influence over the destinies of this country. Besides, it appears that the American Government has resolved upon securing the right of establishing a ship canal near the neck of land which divides the two Americas. If we are to judge from the highly interesting letter of Hon. G. M. Dallas, the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is already selected, and there is every reason to believe that this grand and beneficent project will be realized. The advantages which would result from it for California are so evident that we deem it unnecessary to allude to them.

Capt. J. L. Folsom, U. S. Army, the Collector of the port of San Francisco, has kindly furnished us with the following statistics touching the commerce of the place for the three months ending December 31st, 1848.

Total value of exports for the quarter, $49,597,53. Of this amount $30,353,85 were of the produce of California, and were shipped as follows: $320 to the Sandwich Islands, $21,448,35 to Peru, $560 to Mazatlan, Mexico, $7,235,50 to Russian America, (Sitka,) $700 to Tahiti. $19,343,68 were of the produce of foreign countries, having been shipped as follows:—$6,060 to the United States, $12,442,18, (of which $11,340 were coined gold and silver,) to the Sandwich Islands, and $4,831,50 to Mazatlan, Mexico.

Total value of imports for the same period was $53,[illegible]0,73, and of this amount $6,790,54 came from the United States, $7,701,59 from Oregon, $3,676,44 from Chili, $31,740,73 from the Sandwich Islands, $2,471,32 from Sitka, R. A, $492,57 from Bremen, $550,54 and $160 from Mexico.

These, and other authentic data for which we have no space here, give room for the following remarks: The exports of California produce, for the time stated, were not equal to three-fifths of her imports; in other words, there is a large balance of trade against the country. There has been a heavy drain of specie to balance the account, and still the imports exceed the exports. The principle exports are hides and tallow, the former to the U. S. and the latter to Peru. We have abundant means for tanning the former in California, where the best hides are sold for less than $1,50 each, in cash; but they are taken to the U. S., and returned to us in manufactured boots at from 6,50 to 18 dollars per pair. We sell our tallow at seven or eight cents, and buy pressed tallow candles at seventy-five cents per pound. We have the finest of timber about our hill sides and vallies, and we have imported indifferent Oregon lumber at fifty dollars per thousand. There are hundreds of milch cows upon every farm, and we import butter from the U. S. and Oregon at fifty or seventy-five cents per pound, and cheese at corresponding prices. The country swarms with beeves, thousands of which are slaughtered for their skins and tallow every year, and the ranches of the interior and the streets of our villages are infested with swine, while we are importing beef and pork from the United States at 15 or 18 dollars per barrel. Our rivers and the coasts are alive with the finest salmon and other fish, and we import inferior salted articles from Oregon and the United States. We have a soil and climate capable of producing successive crops of vegetables the year round, in sufficient abundance to supply any market in the world, and we have imported potatoes, onions, turnips, cabbages, &c, from Oregon The average cash price for wheat for the last fifteen months has been fifty cents, or less, per bushel, and whole cargoes of it are awaiting a market in the country, while we have been importing flour from the United States, Chili, and Oregon, at an average cost of twelve or fourteen dollars per barrel. There can be no doubt that wheat can be produced in California at a less cost than in the Eastern States, and during the time we have been importing foreign flour, there has actually been an abundant supply of grain in the country, but mills are wanting, and those we have are of a very inferior character.

[Cal. Star's Monterey Correspondence.]

The Capitol and the Siesta.

Monterey is surrounded by a chain of lofty hills, except to the southeast, which opens into a broad valley shaded by evergreen oaks.—Some of these hills are clothed in a luxuriant growth of wild oats, presenting throughout the year, July and August excepted, a verdant prospect, resembling the "undulations" of the prairies after a May shower. The hills to the west of the town, rise, some of them, to an altitude of several hundred feet, in the form of irregular cones, and in addition to the perrenial sward before mentioned, are covered with a dense forest of lofty pine trees, filled with a variety of birds, and seeming to utter, at sunrise, strange, sweet sounds, like the fabled music of Memnon struck by the ray of morning.

Couched among these green hills, on an arm of the Pacific, is Monterey, the capitol of the Californias. A place famed in chronicle, as the nursery of bloodless revolutions, and if legends say true, the theatre, actually, of many a bold exploit and dangerous adventure.

Taking such for granted, it has greatly reformed from its ancient predilections and character, being now the contented home of a quiet and happy people, apparently little troubled by dark reminescences

"Of brave mens' bloody combatings, and gentle ladies' tears."

The guitar has superseded the martial timbrel, while the roar of revolution is forgotten, under the influence of peace and good fellowship

It is a modest, time-worn town, boasting a single massive, but alas! mouldering cathedral, its walls having representations of Tartarus and Elysium and being otherwise decorated with tri colored flags, a multitude of shining crosses and dim looking candlesticks. In an addition to this there are some twenty other antiquated adobie houses seemingly made for fandangoes and fortresses, for other times and other people Moss covered and vast they rise in the pure sunshine with a forlorn and ominous look, like condemned criminals, writhing under the stings of remorse for past misdeeds, and looking forward to approaching dissolution as the only means of escape. Men intuitively quicken their pace, and little boys whistle loudly and look behind them when passing these gloomy dungeons at night. A few log cabins, with red chimneys and green blinds are growing up, and pertly looking to their frowning neighbors, seem to ask with characteristic impudence, 'who's afeard.'

The climate is bland, but the atmosphere wants transparency. There is a hazy commingling of smoke, mist and sunshine, permeating it, disposing one to pleasant reveries and deep sleep. This misty phenomena. is sagely accounted for by a certain old gentleman, who has embarked the whole of a small fortune in the purchase of 'denouncements.' as being exhalations from numerous mines of quicksilver abounding hereabouts, With respectful deference to this opinion, which has already obtained many stanch advocates, I would respectfully remark, that while I do not remember to have experienced [illegible] elsewhere I have certainly observed a similar appearance on the western prairies during Autumn, when it invests the green desert like a mantle of gossamer, and where, I am persuaded, there are very few mines of quicksilver.

And again, by way of argument; physicians unanimously agree, that the minute particles, which are said to impregnate the atmosphere about quicksilver mines, are not only fatal to human fortunes, but to human life also. Now this misty climate of ours, while it operates with no very deleterious effect upon the purse, is known from actual experience, to be destructive to human industry only, a fact, I should think, directly subversive of the old gentleman's theory.

But, be this as it may, an undeniable quality, its drowsy influence, is felt, and fully appreciated by the good people of Monterey.—At about two P. M., when its effect is most powerful, a silence gradually gathers over, and finally settles on the place. Then it is, that Morpheus holds undisputed empire, and waves his sceptre over willing subjects

Every body sleeps American and Mexican, foreigner and native, white and brown men, copper colored and black, old age and youth, biped and quadruped; in short, all living creatures, and even inanimate nature itself, seem lulled to sweet forgetfulness, in the embrace of the oblivious god

Let us glance at the picture, as it sleeps before us. Watch yon tall Californian, leaning against the fence, he of the languid form and heavy eye See how deliberately he folds about his person, that gay colored mantle;—surely, he is resolved on—nothing. But behold! he yields to a national failing, and takes his Siesta, the green earth, his only couch, and the blue sky, his only covering, while frequent demonstrations from his nasal organ, evince his fidelity to the reigning king.

Perchance, yon shirtless Indian, with the greasy blanket and flowing hair, doubts the jure divino of the monarch. But, follow him with your eye, as in thoughtless indolence, he continues his walk; his step will become unsteady, and his knees knock together. Anon, the face of sky and forest fade before his half shut eye, until, by the sleep compelling sceptre, he sinks down listlessly into the pleasant sunshine to dream, forsooth, of the far spirit land, and the happy hunting grounds of his fathers.

The miasma by that wall dances and quivers through the air, as if endowed with life, and bent upon a horn-pipe.

The cattle dotting the valley, under the combined effects of full stomachs, and an enervating sun, incontinently take to dozing.

Luxurious grunters, the epicures of slop-puddles, and pampered favorites of kitchen windows, acknowledge, with tails uncoiled, the lassitude of the hour, and straight betake themselves to divers quiet corals, to forget their troubles and—the sheriff.

Little birds, twittering about the eaves of houses, along old walls, and among broken fences, on easy wing, seek the forest for shelter and repose A stillness, as of the grave, pervades the realms of air, and broods over the great deep Far up in the distant sky, one fleecy cloud hangs motionless But now its form is changed, and slowly wheeling into many fantastic shapes, moves lazily towards the distant mountains.

Once, and only once, the long howl of a wolf came floating through the forest, like the wail of a troubled spirit, and then relapsed into silence, and was heard no more.

The tall pine trees, like innumerable columns throng, up through the shadowy air.—The winds are asleep, and the leaves appear to be dreaming

All is still save the monotonous din of the distant surf, as it rolls in from the deep, and breaks upon the beach with a soothing and sleepy sound.

And such is Monterey and its Siesta

GRAVOIS.

Monterey, March 10th, 1848.

PEACHES.—We see it stated that the Reybold family will net $40,000 from the sale of peaches in Philadelphia, this year.—N. Y. Express, Sept. 16th.

Similar paragraphs might be written about the proprietors of various orchards in the neighborhoods of all the great cities in the United States. It is well known that the raising of fruits, is the most profitable branch of Agricultural occupation, wherever a market can be found Those who have embarked in the business, have accumulated large fortunes, as is the case with the Reybolds, the New Jersey horticulturalists above mentioned. We are glad to learn that many of the new settlers in California are giving their attention to this subject. No country is better fitted for the growth of most kinds of fruits, and from the scarcity of orchards of all kinds, the demand is certain to exceed the supply for many years to come. There will be a better market for these productions for the next thirty years, about this Bay, than in any city in the United States.

OBSERVE!—The Express for the United States leaves this on Saturday next, (April 1st.) and our mail bags, at this office, will positively close on the afternoon of that day.

The Schr. Providence arrived here Monday last, 17 days, only, from Honolulu. We have the papers to the 26th ult. but no room for the news contained in them.

Exploring Expedition.

A Public Meeting will be held in the School House on Monday Evening next at early candle light, for the purpose of adopting measures to raise and fit out a party to explore the region of Trinidad Bay; leaving this place on the first of April next. An interest has been felt for the past two years relative to this imperfectly known section of California. It is believed the general wish to procure reliable information from this quarter will induce a large attendance.

MANY CITIZENS.

So great is the quantity of gold taken from the mine recently found at New Helvetia, that it has become an article of traffic in that vicinity.

FROM OREGON.

DISTRESSING NEWS.—The following intelligence, received at the Sandwich Islands, by the arrival of the Bark Janet, we take from Honolulu papers. The Polynesian acknowledges files of the Spectator from Oregon to Dec. 9th. The appended extracts from a letter dated Fort Vancouver Dec 9th, furnish the particulars of this dreadful outrage, so far as known.

S. N NEWCASTLE, Esq:

Sir,—It is with feelings indescribably painful that I hasten to communicate to you, for the information of the Board of Missions, intelligence of a disastrous event which lately occurred at the missionary station of Waailatpu. Our estimable friend Dr. Whitman, his amiable and accomplished lady, and nine other men and youths, in the mission employ, were murdered on the 29th ult. by the Cayuse Indians, with circumstances of the most revolting cruelty. * * * The Cayuse are the most treacherous and untractable of all the Indian tribes in this country, and had on many former occasions alarmed the inmates of the mission by their tumultuous proceedings and ferocious threats; but unfortunately these evidences of a brutal disposition were disregarded by their admirable pastor, and served only to arm him with a firmer resolution to do them good. He hoped that time and instruction would produce a change of mind—a better state of feeling towards the mission; and he might have lived to see his hopes realized had not the measles and dysentery, following in the train of the emigrants from the United States, made frightful ravages this year in the upper country, many Indians having been carried off through the violence of the disease, and others through their own imprudence. The Cayuse Indians of Waailatpu, being sufferers in the general calamity, were incensed against Dr. Whitman for not exerting his supposed supernatural powers in saving their lives They carried this absurdity beyond that point of folly. Their superstitious minds became impressed with the horrible suspicion that he was giving poison to the sick, instead of wholesome medicines, with the view of working the destruction of the tribe—their former cruelty probably adding strength to the suspicion. Still some of the more reflecting had confidence in Dr. Whitman's integrity, and it was agreed to test the effects of the medicines he had furnished on three of their people, one of whom was said to be in perfect health They unfortunately died, and from that moment it was resolved to destroy the mission. It was immediately after burying the remains of these three persons, that they repaired to the mission and murdered every man found there

* * * * It is reported that a kind of deposition made by a Mr. Rogers increased the fury of this savage mob * * * * * * An American made a similar deposition, adding that Mrs Whitman was an accomplice, and that she deserved death as well as her husband. It appears that, he concluded by saying that he would take the side of the Indians, and that he detested the Americans. An Indian then put a pistol into his hand, and said to him, if you tell the truth you must prove it by shooting that young American; and this wretched apostate, from his country, fired upon the young man shown to him, and laid him dead at his feet.

It is said that upon the evidence of this fiend, Mrs Whitman shared the fate of her husband and friends.

A letter of Dec. 7th, from James Douglass Esq, Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, to Gov. Abernethy gives the following.

Mr. Ogden, with a strong party, will leave this place as soon as possible for Walla Walla, to endeavor to prevent further evil; and we beg to suggest to you the propriety of taking instant measures for the protection of the Rev. Mr Spalding, who, for the sake of his family, ought to abandon the Clear Water Mission without delay, and retire to a place of safety, as he cannot remain at that isolated station without running imminent risk in the present excited and irritable state of the Indian population.

The names of the killed in this horrible massacre are as follows, Mr and Mrs. Dr. Whitman, Rogers' Hofman, Sanders, Osborne, Marsh, Canfield, F. and J. Sagan, and a sailor, name unknown. Three more were badly wounded

The Polynesian adds:

By a letter dated the 18th of December, it is stated that it was rumored in Oregon, that when the massacre was effected, a party of Indians was despatched to the saw mill 12 miles distant to massacre the whites settled there Another party was despatched to Rev. Mr. Spalding's station, another to the station of the Rev. Messrs Eells and Walker, and another still to Fort Walla Walla, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, for the same purpose, and that the Hudson's Bay Company had despatched a large party to Walla Walla, for the protection of the fort.

Upon the arrival of this intelligence, the House of Representatives was organized, and a special message was received respecting the Indian outrages, the same afternoon, and a bill passed authorising the Governor to raise 500 volunteers for the purpose of punishing the Indians and protecting the frontiers. Commissioners were appointed to effect a loan, in order to carry on the war, and had left the same day for Fort Vancouver. The promptness and efficiency of Oregon's Provisional Government cannot but be applauded A company of Volunteers had been raised in Oregon City, presented with a flag by the ladies, and under its silken folds, and commanded by H. A. G. Lee, former Editor of the Spectator, departed for the scene of disturbance on the 8th inst, cheered by the assembled citizens, and saluted by the firing of cannon.

G. Lancaster is appointed Supreme Judge of Oregon Territory, vice, J. Q. Thornton, resigned. Several small parties of emigrants had arrived, and about 300 wagons are reported at the Dalles, Oct. 28th, whose only chance to reach the settlements was by the river.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVED,

March 19—Brigantine Providence, Hinckley, 17 days from the Sandwich Islands. Cargo, general merchandise.

SAILED.

March 20—Ship Barnstable, Hall, for Boston, via southern ports.

PASSENGERS.

In the Providence, from Tahiti, R. Tobin and lady, Messrs Wilson, McLeod, Melville, Murray, Leighton, Driscoll, and Kettel.

In the Barnstable, for southern ports, H. Mellen, Esq., Judge Hyde, and Lt Brewerton.

MEMORANDA.

The bk Matilda, Land, sailed from New York in Oct last for Honolulu, via Valparaiso and California

Hwn schr Starling, Winckley, left Honolulu Feb 4th, for this port.

Am. whaleship Hope was lost in Margarita bay, L C. Dec 13th Brig Com Stockton went ashore in Jan. near where the Hope was lost—says the Polynesian.

In Margarita bay are reported among others, vessels Rowditch, Vesper, and Magnolia. Capt Simmons of the latter would leave for home shortly, overland. Ship Charles is advertised in S I. papers for Hong-Kong.

Am schr Honolulu arrived in Honolulu, Feb 8th, from Boston.

CROSSING THE MOUNTAINS.

THE Undersigned, would respectfully notify persons wishing to return to the States by overland, that he keeps constantly on hand, all the necessary outfit for the journey, at reduced prices. Horses, Mules, packs, pack-saddles, picket-ropes, provisions, &c. &c. Also, a superior article of California Saddles all complete. C. G SMATH, & Co.

New Helvetia, March 25th, 1849.

AUCTION SALE.

Will be sold at PUBLIC SALE on the 28th of this month, at the Government Warehouse, the following articles, comprising the bulk of the Cargo of Brig "SABINE."

CIGARS.

9 thousand Cigars, Spanish,
22 " " Sixes,
25 " " St. Domingo,

SIX CASES SHOES.

50 pair, superior article,
58 " " "
60 " " "
50 " " "
60 " " "
53 " " "

CLOTHING.

20 Pea Jackets,
16 Reefing do,
100 Flannel Shirts,
50 pair thick Pants,
10 Vests,
40 "
20 fine blue cloth Jackets,
20 pair flannel Drawers,
6 doz. Glazed Caps,
6 " " " "
50 Sou-westers,
6 doz. Smoking Caps,
100 Fancy Shirts,
10 doz White do
6 Superfine Pea Jackets,
30 Guernsey Shirts,
4 doz Elastic Braces,
14 Chests.
6 doz Cloth Caps,
60 pair Denim Pants,
50 Green Jackets,
12 Oiled Suits,
12 pair Cassimere Pants,

BOOTS.

50 pair light calf Boots,
50 do " " " welted,
50 do " " "
50 do " kip "
35 do heavy "

3 BALES, containing

10 pair Navy Blankets,
58 " Duffil "
37 " " "

HOSIERY, 1 case containing

37 doz woolen socks,
10 doz " "

HARDWARE.

2 Cooking Stoves,
2 " "
2 doz Lamp Feeders
1 doz Large bread pans
4 doz Tin pans
2 doz Quart pans
1-2 doz Large Iron pots
2 doz Small Iron pots
2 doz Tin Pans
2 doz Dippers
4 Boat anchors
100 Shell dippers
12 doz Corn Brooms
6 nests Tubs
1 gross Clothes' pins

BASKETS &c.

1 doz bushel Baskets
1 doz half-bushel do
6 light " do
6 superior do
6 Indian do
1 doz Bread trays
1 doz Mats
1 doz nests Boxes
6 " Buckets
2 doz oval Boxes
1 doz rolling Pins
6 Baskets
2 Handcarts
4 Wheel-barrows
10 1-2 chests E best Ningyon Tea
1 hhd Dried Apples
4 bbls " "
4 boxes Ground Pepper
20 boxes Lemon syrup
12 doz Ink
10 gross Friction Matches
6 bbls Vinegar
4 boxes Mustard
2 doz bottles Horse Raddish
6 doz Pails
9 doz Corn Brooms
1 doz Seives
9 doz boxes Codfish
8 Bbls Coffee
1 doz Bath Brick
4 boxes Starch
1 box Pipes
6 cases Tobacco
20 boxes Brown soap
12 boxes sperm Candles
5 bbls Beans
2 bbls crushed Sugar
3 bbls Rice
1 bbl clear Pork, extra
1 hhd Hams
24 half boxes Raisins
26 quarter " "
6 Boxes Chocolate

CROCKERY WARE.

6 doz Plates edge
6 doz " "
6 doz " muffins
6 doz " "
6 doz " "
6 doz clear colored Plates
6 doz " " "
6 doz Muffins
6 doz "
6 doz "
26 Tea Setts
16 doz Dip Bowls
16 doz C C "
12 doz C C E Basins
12 blue Basins
2 doz Tea Setts
2 doz Muffin Plates
2 doz setts blue Coffee
3 doz "
3 doz Lamps
1 doz "
4—5 pt Castors
4—47 "
1 doz dif Covered do
2 doz Jugs and Pitchers
2 doz " "
6 doz " "
8 doz E C "
1 doz dip "
2 doz Black Teapots
3 doz dip Mugs
3 doz C C "
2 doz C C Chambers
1 doz covered "
2 doz Sugar dishes
17 1-2 doz Tumblers
12 bars Steel

And a variety of other Valuable Goods, which will be sold to the Highest Bidders for Cash or Approved Credit. Terms made known at the day of sale.

WILLIAM M SMITH,
Auctioneer

San Francisco, March 18 1848.

Great Bargains
AT THE
NEW YORK STORE.
Selling off at reduced Prices.

TO close a number of consignments the subscriber offers the following goods which will be found much cheaper than ever before offered

Hooks & Eyes 37 1-2 cts, per doz. boxes
Superior plated do $1 per gross.
Tapes, 12 1-2 cts per doz pieces,
Pins at 75 cts per bunch,
Buttons, assorted 25 cts to 5 dols per gross,
Shirt Collars $1,50 per doz,
" Bosoms 3,00 " "
" " superior 6,00 per doz,
Silver pencils 2 dols
Wooden lead pencils 1 to 3 reales per doz,
Back combs 50 cts to 3 dols per doz
Dressing combs, assorted, 37 1-2 to 2 dols per doz,
Fine tooth " 1,50 per doz,
Assorted cotton thread 75 cts per lb,
Steel pens 25 cts to 1 dol per gross,
Fine linen cambric hd'fs at 50 cts each,
Cases of cotton pant's stuff 18 to 25 cts per yd.
100 doz suspenders 75 cts per doz,
Vesting, assorted qualities 50 cts per yd,
A few set of superior chess men,
Fish hooks 1,00 per th'd,
Razor straps 50 cts each,
Silk shawls 4 to 7 dols,
Cotton lace for caps 1,00 per yd,
Ladies gloves 25 cts per pair,
" mits 12 1-2 cts "
Black velvet 75 cts per yd
White shirts 75 cts each,
Duck pants 1,00,
An assortment of clothing very low,
60 doz tumblers at 75 cts per doz,
Blue cloth 2,50 per yd,
Shoe brushes 25 cts per pair,
Blue back saws 50 cts to 1,00
Wrenches 50 cts each,
Surplice pins 1,50 per gross,
Twisted gimblets 50 cts per doz,
Shoe pincers 1,00 per doz,
Small brass pistols 2 dols per pair,
" steel " 3 " "
Single-barrel guns 5 dols each,
Double " " 20 "
Rifles, from 10 to 20 "
Carpenters' pencils 75 cts per doz
Hammers 3,00 per doz,
Hair brushes 3 to 5 dols per doz,
Dinner and tea bells 75 cts each,
Door handles 2 dols per doz,
Padlocks 2,50 dols per doz,
60 ft tape lines 2 dols each,
2 ft rules 50 cts each,
Garden rakes 50 cts,
Circular saws 12 to 32 inches 10 to 20 dols each,
Tinmans' shears 5 dols,
Coffee mills 5 dols per doz,
Sand paper 4 dols per ream,
Paint brushes 4 to 8 dols per doz,
Tin wash boilers 2 dols each,
Hay and manure forks 6 to 10 dols per doz,
Hemp rope 12 dols per quintal,
Verdigris 15 cts per lb,
Boys' hats 75 cts each,
Mens' " 2 to 4 dols,
Log books 75 cts each,
Grindstones 5 cts per lb,
Rocking chairs 5 dols each,
Cane bottom fancy chairs 28 dols per doz,
Italian gilt " 36 " " (very neat)
Lot of moulding and bead planes less than cost,
20 thousand cigars at 5 dols per th'd,
Havana " 20 " "
Indelible ink 3 dols per doz,
Brass clocks 5 dols each,
Wood " 3 "
Looking glasses various sizes, 25 cts to 1,00
Round wooden boxes, 5 in a nest for 1 dol,
Fancy soap 16 cts per lb,
Large gridirons, 1 dol each,
Fire shovels 25 cts each,
Sets of former chisels 2 dols each
" gouges 2 dols each,
Printed cambrics 14 cts per yd.

ALSO—Sugar, Tea, Rice, Flour, and many other articles "too tedious to mention." All of which will be sold at astonishing low prices. Call and see.

C. L. ROSS.

San Francisco, March 17th, 1848. 11-4

FOR MONTEREY & SANTA CRUZ

THE fast sailing Brig HENRY will sail from this place, for the above Ports, about the 1st of April. For freight or passage, apply to

C. L. ROSS,

San Francisco, Feb. 20, 1848 8-tf.

GREEN BAIZE, a very nice article for Table Cloths, at the New York Store.
9-tf

L. W. HASTINGS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

WILL now devote his entire attention to his profession; he will attend to the collection of debts, and to all other business connected with his profession, in any portion of the Territory; he will also attend to the collection of foreign debts, either in the Sandwich Islands, Oregon, or any portion of the United States, and to the collection of debts and the remission of money due to foreign creditors.

All professional business intrusted to his care will receive his prompt and assiduous attention.

Office in San Francisco, Upper California. *1-tf

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of PRUDON & HAAN, is dissolved by mutual consent The business of the firm will be conducted by the undersigned.

VICTOR PRUDON.

Sonoma, Feb. 14, 1848 8-tf

LA Compania conocida bajo los nombre Sr Prudon y Haun, se ha disuelto por mutua consentimiento de los dos socios, quedando solo con la negocion el infrascripto.

Sonoma, Febrero 14, 1848. 8-tf

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between James B McClurg, Alexander G. Abell, and Henry Chever, under the firm of J B McCLURG & Co, expires by limitation on the 2d day of February, 1848

The outstanding business of the Firm will be settled by Alexander G. Abell, who is duly empowered for that purpose, and all persons indebted to them are requested to settle their accounts with him, without delay.

J. B McCLURG, & Co.

Los Angeles, Jan. 8, 1848. 4-tf

Aviso.

LA sociedad conocida, bajo la firma de J. B McClurg y Co se concluye al 2 de Febrero, de 1848. Los interesados se presentarin a Don Alexandro G. Abell, quion este autorizado ajunta todos los asentos pendentes dedicha firma

J. B McCLURG, & Co

Los Angeles y 8 de Enero de 1848 4-tf.

Ferry at Montezuma.

AN excellent Ferry Boat is now in full operation at Montezuma, sufficiently large to cross twenty head of horses or horned cattle. Persons crossing at Montezuma will find an excellent wagon road from that place to the Pueblo de San Jose, Monterey, Susun, Sonoma, New Helvetia, and all the Sacramento Valley

Distance from Montezuma to Susun, 15 miles, to Napa, 30 miles, to Sonoma, 40 miles, to Knight's and Gordon's settlement, 30 miles, to New Helvetia, 35 miles, to the Pueblo de San Jose, 50 miles, and to Monterey, 150 miles.

RATES OF FERRIAGE.

For crossing each head of horses, 50 cts.
" " " horned cattle, 50 "
" " " footman, 50 "
" " " wagon, $3,00 "

J. LAIRD, Proprietor.

Feb. 18, 1848. 7-tf

Farm for Sale.

ONE THIRD of the Stanislou Rancho, situated at the junction of the San Joaquin and Stanislou rivers, east side. This farm is finely timbered,—has three houses, with fences, and for grazing is decidedly the "A No. 1" of Tulare Valley. Apply to

DR. W. C PARKER

San Francisco, March 8, 1848 10-tf

Cabinet Manufactory.

THE Subscriber would respectfully notify the citizens of San Francisco that he has opened a shop for the manufacture of Cabinet Furniture, of superior quality, on Clay Street in rear of the Adobie Store, where he will execute all orders for any piece of work in his line, with neatness and despatch, viz, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Secretaries, Writing Desks, Sideboards, &c. &c

WM. BEERE.

San Francisco, Feb. 5, 1848 5-tf

Pasturage.

THE Subscriber will receive at his Rancho, situated three miles from Mission San Francisco de Dolores, horses or cattle to pasture throughout the year. Grazing good at all seasons. Terms reasonable. Animals received upon the grounds, and there retained until demanded. No risk to be assumed by the grazier.

ROBT. T. RIDLEY.

San Francisco, Dec. 17th, 1847. 50-tf

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to, or having claims against the estate of James Johnson deceased, to pay such debts, and present such claims to the undersigned, on or before the first day of February next, A. D. 1848, for settlement.

CARMEN GUIRARDO, Adm'x.

Oct. 19, 1847. *1-tf.

Noticia.

EL infrascrito habiendo sido nombrada Agrimensor del distrito del sur—por su Excelencia el Gobernador—ofrece sus servicios a los Rancheros y hacienderos de este parte de los Californias

JAMES D. HUTTON.

PUEBLO DE LOS ANGELES, Dec. 27, 1845. 4-tf.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES.

A Consignment of superior California Saddles, for sale at the New York Store, by

9-tf C. L. ROSS.

45,000 SHINGLES, for sale at the Store of W. H. DAVIS.

Montgomery St. March 10 10-tf.

LIME! LIME!!

20 BBLS Santa Cruz Lime, of superior quality, at the New York Store. 11-tf

LUMBER & SHINGLES.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is constantly receiving supplies of Redwood, mill and hand sawed, and Oregon Pine Lumber.

50,000, supe for redwood Shingles

TERMS—Lowest market price.

11-tf C. L. ROSS.

JUST RECEIVED at the New York Store, from the Eagle direct from China, a large lot of Fresh Teas, consisting of

Fine Hyson,
" Young Hyson,
Superfine " "
and Gunpowder Imperial Green Teas,
Superior Oolong Black ditto

Also Sugar and Rice,—very low for cash. 9-tf

MELLUS & HOWARD,

HAVING JUST RECEIVED a large variety of Merchandise, offer for sale

Blue Prints, Fancy do., Mourning do., Woolen long and half Hose, Cotton do do., Velveteens, Cassimeres dark and fancy, Blue Cloth, a variety of best Pant Stuffs, blue and brown Drills, white and brown Cotton, Linen col'd and Cotton col'd. Thread, white Thread, white and col'd. Shirts, Flannel do., white, red and blue Flannel, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Rebozos, Merino and Cotton Shawls, Bock Muslin, black and Coffee col'd Satin, Fur and Guayaquil Hats, Spanish Cards, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Nails, Axes, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, Bright Varnish, Paint and Tar Brushes, Sugar, black and green Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Raisins, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Aguadiente, Wines, (California and Claret,) Crockery Ware, Flour, Barley, Wheat, Corn, manufactured and leaf Tobacco, Blank Books, Letter Paper, American Soap, Friction Matches, Annis Seed, Sauce Pans, Shoes, with a large variety of other articles, which they offer on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or Produce, received in any part of the Bay.

San Francisco, Jan. 22, 1848. *1-tf

W. H. DAVIS,

HAS JUST RECEIVED by recent arrivals from the United States and Sandwich Islands, the following assortment of Goods, viz

China Chests and Trunks, Coffee, Sugar, Chocolate, Nails, Boots and Shoes, Ladies Shoes, Butcher Knives, Spool Thread, white and striped Shirts, Tobacco, Axes, Raisins, Hats and Caps, Manilla Cigars, Hemp Rope, Sole Leather, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, fancy and dark Prints, Ladies fine Shoes, Tobacco, Rim Locks, Chest Locks, Shoe Thread, Crackers, pit saw Files, Axe Helves, Coffee and Tin Pots, Tin Pans, Tea Kettles, Nurse and Japan Lumps, Table Salt, Clay Pipes, Ink, Brass Kettles, Red Flannel, Spring Balances, Needles, Cloth Caps, Twine, Nutmegs, Carolina Hoes, Pen Racks, Cotton Socks, Molasses, Brass Lamps, Macaroni, Door Locks, Alpaca, Corks, &c. &c.

All of which he offers for sale, cheap for Cash

San Francisco, Feb 10, 1848. 6-tf.

ROBERT A. PARKER,

HAS JUST RECEIVED from the United States and Sandwich Islands, an extensive assortment of Fine Cassimeres; Broad Cloths, Merino Shawls, Reboses, Wool and Cotton Hose, and half Hose; Italia Cravats, Merinos; blue and brown Drills, blue and second Mourning Prints, a variety of Flannels; Velvets, white and colored Shirts, Thread, Wicking; Corn Brooms; Clothes Brooms, Cheshire Cheese; Preserved Meats and Vegetables, Confectionaries; Spices; Pepper, table and course Salt, Carpenters' Tools; Nails; Axes, Hatchets; Raisins; Almonds; Rice; Tobacco; Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Annis, Madeira and other Wines, Cognac Brandy, Aguadiente, &c.

For sale AT THE ADOBIE STORE for Cash or Hides.

San Francisco, Jan 8, 1848. *1-tf

McDONALD & BUCHANAN,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
(Auction Mart, N. E. Corner of Portsmouth Square,)

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public that they have formed a Co-partnership, for the purpose of prosecuting a General Auction and Commission Business, in all its various branches

Auction Sales attended to in all parts of the District.

ALSO, a well selected Assortment of Goods always on hand, to be sold Wholesale or Retail, low for Cash.

Regular monthly Sales, at Public Auction, will take place on the 22d day of each month, at the above stand; where every variety and description of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, also, Real Estate, Horses, Mules, Cattle, &c. &c., will be sold on Commission.

San Francisco, Jan. 8, 1848. *1-tf

W. H. DAVIS,

OFFERS for sale
15 Tins Copal Varnish,
1 1-2 Pipe Cognac Brandy, best brand, Otard, Dupey, & Co. vintage of '45.
90 Red Bandas,
1 case Cotton Flannel,
1-2 " Wool "
Wool Pants and Shirts.

ALSO—Three Houses to sell or let.

February 25, 1848 8-tf.

C. C. SMITH & Co.,
NEW HELVETIA,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and offer for sale, a New and General Assortment of SUMMER CLOTHING Coats, Vests, and Pantaloons, cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

Keep constantly on hand, the necessary outfit for parties wishing to cross the mountains with pack animals—viz: Riding and Pack Saddles, Par-fleches, &c &c.

March 3, 1848. 10-tf

Bee Hive.

MESSRS DICKSON & HAY beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed from their late premises adjoining Captain Leidesdorff's, to those more commodious and convenient Stores, adjoining Mr. ELLIS', and immediately opposite the lumber yard of Mr. C. L. ROSS. The proprietors of the above Establishment have made arrangements to be supplied with British, American, and China Manufactured Goods, which will be sold at a mere nominal advance upon the manufacture prices

Country buyers would do well to visit this establishment before making their purchases, it being their determination, and they feel fully convinced that they can defy competition.

San Francisco, Jan. 26, 1848. 4-tf

Imports from China.

ELEGANT Embroidered Crape Shawls, of heavy weight and superior needle work, of the style diagonal, each in a carton; a few scarlet Bandas of superior quality; Pongee Hd'kfs. colored borders; Embroidered Grass-cloth Hd'kfs. each pair in a carton; Silk Cords and Tassels; Embroidered Velvet Slippers; Vermilion & Rouge, adapted to the Indian trade; Rhubarb, Lacquered ware, a variety; Vases of large size and elegance, Gunpowder; Tea, with several other articles of Chinese manufacture, per "Eagle," from Canton direct. For sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

San Francisco, Feb. 18, 1848. 7-tf

C. C. SMITH, & Co.,
NEW HELVETIA.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and offer for sale, a New and General Assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, for which they will receive in exchange Wheat, Corn, Rye, Barley, Oats, Horses and Mules, Beaver and Otter Skins, Pork, Butter and Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Hides, &c. &c

New Helvetia, Jan. 8, 1848. *1-

WANTED, AT THIS OFFICE, an active intelligent boy, about fourteen years of age, to learn the Printing Business. Apply immediately.